PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 35 JANUARY 2, 1920 No. 1

HEALTH HAZARDS IN THE INDUSTRIES OF NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

By PAUL M. HOLMES, Passed Assistant Surgeon (R), United States Public Health Service.

Before describing the hazards to the health of the workers in the industries of Niagara Falls, N. Y., it may be well to discuss briefly some of the matters which are preliminary to this field investigation.

The investigation was prompted by a letter dated June 27, 1918, to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, in which the secretary of the employers' association of Niagara Falls asked permission of the Federal Government to introduce women into "shift work." If women were employed it would mean their working between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., a thing specifically prohibited by the New York State labor law. Inability to get sufficient male labor to fill the vitally essential production assignments of the Army and Navy was the reason given for the request.

This request brought a problem of many angles. It called for a determination as to whether conditions in the community warranted the temporary setting aside of the State law prohibiting night work among women, or whether the solution of this production problem lay in other measures.

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics referred the request to the newly created "Woman in Industry Service" of the Department of Labor. This service in its report entitled "Proposed employment of women during the war in the industries of Niagara Falls, N. Y.," stated that "because of the multiplicity of the problems involved, the Woman in Industry Service decided to associate with it in this work other Federal agencies vitally interested in the industries there, not only because they were essential in themselves, but because they illustrated a problem of man power and the proposed introduction of women in many other industries of the country. To deal with those aspects of the problem, which center primarily in conditions affecting the health of the workers, the committee on hazardous occupations was formed, with a membership represent-

156560°—20——1

392644

ing Federal agencies concerned with women in industry and with the health of the civilian population, the Department of Labor in the State affected, and the Federal departments having a direct or indirect interest in contracts in the chemical industries."

The committee on hazardous occupations decided that in order to deal intelligently with that side of the problem which is concerned with conditions affecting the health of the workers, a field investigation was necessary. Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Woman in Industry Service, Passed Asst. Surg. A. J. Lanza, United States Public Health Service, and Capt. A. D. Reily, Ordnance Department, were named on a subcommittee to supervise the field work. A field staff was detailed to Niagara Falls by the Public Health Service to study and report upon (1) the hygiene and sanitation in the plants, making recommendations for correcting faulty conditions, and (2) the extent to which women might be employed if war conditions should necessitate their going into the plants in increasing numbers.

The consultant staff, composed of Dr. Alice Hamilton, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; Prof. C.-E. A. Winslow, Dr. David Edsall, and Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, United States Public Health Service, met with the field staff at frequent and regular intervals throughout the investigation.

The Woman in Industry Service has prepared a report, "Proposed Employment of Women During the War in Industries of Niagara Falls," which analyzes the labor problem and answers the question of the employers' association as to the employment of women in the industries of that community. The report which follows, on the other hand, is a summary of the field workers' findings on the hygiene and sanitation in the individual plants.

METHOD AND EXTENT OF THE INQUIRY.

The plant inspectors were picked because of their ability to recognize the industrial health hazards and to make practicable workable recommendations for their removal. Most of them had been making occupational disease investigations for the Public Health Service for some months and in numerous industries in different parts of the United States. The field staff, exclusive of the supervisor, consisted of the following members:

C. G. Augustus, M. D.
Gordon E. P. Wright, sanitary engineer.
M. D. Shie, M. D.
F. D. Metcalf, M. D.
Wm. M. Goehring, M. D.
Roy Welter, sanitary inspector.

Leonard Greenburg, chemical engineer.
David Greenberg, chemical engineer.
H. P. Gale, mechanical engineer.
E. N. Riley,[1] safety engineer.

The investigators worked in pairs on the group of plants with which their previous experience had made them familiar. However, specialists on the staff were assigned wherever their help was needed to solve some special problem. Such assignments were especially required, for instance, in the case of the mechanical engineers, as problems of dust, gas, and fume removal were exceedingly numerous.

In a report of this kind it is impossible to give in full the outline followed in making the inspections and in writing the reports on the individual plants. Stating it briefly, the detailed written reports cover the following points for each department and process of each plant: The nature and construction of the buildings; the ventilation, humidity, dust, fumes, gases, illumination, infection hazards, specific poisons, extremes of heat or cold, noises, and odors; the personal service facilities, such as toilet, washroom, locker, eating, drinking, and rest-room accommodations; the medical and surgical care of employees, including physical examinations and first-aid practice; hours of work, fatigue, absenteeism, and labor turnover; transportation facilities to and from work; and the educational measures used to prevent occupational ailments among workers. The individual plant reports, covering the above points and containing detailed and specific recommendations for removing health hazards, were sent to the respective plant executives.

The field force began work August 10, 1918, and finished September 10, 1918. This was the time allotted for the survey. It was not the purpose to delve deeply into any one phase of the health problems, the idea being to get the facts concerning hygienic conditions quickly and at the same time to get practical results in the way of improving working conditions for both men and women workers.

Except for the physical examinations of the employees in the picric department of one plant, undertaken at the request of the management, no examinations of the workers were made. In only a few instances were workers questioned, as it was the policy of the investigators not to do anything that would in the least interfere with production.

The 21 plants represented in the employers' association were investigated. With the exception of a few plants, this membership includes all the industrial establishments in Niagara Falls. These

[1] Mr. Riley was detailed from the Ordnance Department to the Public Health Service. The others of the staff are scientific assistants in the Public Health Service.

21 plants, grouped according to the products they manufacture, are as follows:

TABLE I.—*The number of employees for each group.*

Products manufactured.	Number of plants.	Number employed.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
Abrasives	3	1,734	490	2,224
Chemicals and gases	8	2,242	8	2,250
Electrodes and carbon	3	1,230	19	1,249
Metals and alloys	4	2,667	33	2,700
Miscellaneous	3	650	132	782
Total	21	8,523	682	9,205

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE OF THE PLANTS BY GROUPS.

Abrasives.

The abrasives made in Niagara Falls when made into grinding wheels, dental drills, razor hones, abrasive paper, whetstones, etc., are known throughout the world by a variety of trade names, the most common of which are carborundum, corundum, crystolen, aloxite, alundum, etc. These products are used extensively in the manufacture of steel, iron, brass, and copper articles.

Dust the chief hazard.—The manufacture of these products is attended with some marked hazards to the health of the workers, the most important of which is dust. This hazard, in the opinion of the writer, is by far the most serious of any of the industrial health hazards in Niagara Falls.

Other health hazards are more spectacular because they produce visible effects quickly. Dust from abrasive materials does not render a worker unconscious, or cause him visible distress, but accomplishes its harmful effects without unduly alarming or exciting any one.

The three plants investigated cover the entire industry in Niagara Falls; two manufacture crude abrasive material, which is shipped to other places to be made into commercial articles; the third makes both the crude material and the finished product. They employ 2,224 persons, of whom 1,734 are men and 490 are women. The one plant making the finished commercial products employs 470 women, while the remaining 20 women are employed in one of the other plants. All are exposed to dust in varying amounts; not even the office force escapes.

TABLE II.—*Nationalities of the workers of the three plants manufacturing abrasive materials.*

	Per cent.
American	44
Italian	16
Polish	15
Austrian	9
Spanish	4
Miscellaneous	12

Dust conditions in two of the plants were studied in detail by Leonard Greenburg and David Greenberg. These studies were supervised by Prof. C.-E. A. Winslow of Yale University.[1] The Palmer water-spray method of dust collection was used. The samples were analyzed both microscopically and gravimetrically. Only particles 10 microns and under were counted, as it has been definitely shown [2] that only particles of those dimensions readily gain access to the lungs. The amount of dust by weight in a definite volume of air (100 liters) was also determined in order to use the results as a basis for comparison with other investigations. Dr. Lanza, in his study of dust conditions in the mines at Joplin, Mo.,[3] set a standard of 1 milligram of dust per 100 liters of air as a maximum amount of dust of this character that air should contain. The following tables show the results of these dust counts and weight determination in different working planes and in a variety of processes. In all instances the samples were taken at the breathing level and as close to the worker as possible. In Table III the samples were taken in a lathe room where the wheels are ground and finished for the market.

TABLE III.—*Dust content of air in a lathe room.*

Sample No.	Sampling position.	Total number of particles, 10 microns and under, per cubic foot of air.	Weight of dust, milligrams per 100 liters of air.
8141	Edging machine	1,400,000	3.9
8142	....do	2,091,000	8.1
8143	....do	7,415,000	22.6
8144	....do	2,870,000	18.0
8145	Facing machine	5,959,000	35.0
8146	....do	17,200,000	144.6
8131	Center of lathe room	2,724,000	20.1
8132	North end of lathe room	3,635,000	16.9
8133	South end of lathe room	2,134,000	13.4

Ten samples were analyzed in another lathe room and the results are a repetition of those shown in the above table. In their report on this plant Leonard Greenburg and David Greenberg calculate

[1] Public Health Reports, vol. 34, No. 22, pp. 1171–1187.
[2] Report of South African Miners' Phthisis Prevention Commission.
[3] Bulletin 132, U. S. Bureau of Mines.

that a worker where sample No. 8146 was taken would breathe 144.6 milligrams of abrasive dust every 12 minutes.

In Table IV the samples were taken in a shaving room, where the wheels are cut to the required dimensions before being sent to the baking kiln. The dust hazard is greater here than in any of the other processes investigated. These figures show that the dust removal apparatus at that time was inadequate.

TABLE IV.—*Dust content of air in a shaving room.*

Sample No.	Sampling position.	Number of particles, 10 microns and less, per cubic foot of air.	Weight of dust, milligrams per 100 liters of air.
8191	Shaving machine	72,100,000	62.5
8192	do	181,000,000	233.5
8193	Facing machine	15,900,000	12.7
8194	do	15,950,000	16.6
8195	Shaving machine	176,500,000	140.1
8196	do	222,500,000	193.3

Table V shows the results of analysis in the grinding rooms. The crude abrasive, after being removed from the furnaces, is crushed and ground in the rooms where these samples were taken. Samples 8222 and 8226 were taken in the outdoor air near to these grinding rooms. Both analyses show a gross pollution of the outdoor air.

TABLE V.—*Dust content of air in the grinding room.*

Sample No.	Sampling position.	Number of particles, 10 microns and less, per cubic foot of air.	Weight of dust, milligrams, per 100 liters of air.
8213	Pan mill	581,000	.....
8221	do	3,200,000	21.9
8222	Outdoors (gateway)	5,190,000	32.5
8223	Pan mill	8,230,000	37.0
8224	do	16,100,000	33.5
8225	Elevator	32,500,000	115.4
8226	Outdoors (yard)	2,915,000	8.4

In Table VI are found some interesting figures on the dust hazard in the plant offices and laboratories. These samples were taken when the office windows and doors at the plants were closed to minimize dust pollution of the office atmosphere. As a basis for comparison a sample was taken in the Public Health Service office in the Gluck Building, located in the center of the town. It is noted from this table that the lowest count obtained at the plant is nearly twice that obtained in the Gluck Building, and the lowest weight at the plant was four times that obtained in the Gluck Building.

TABLE VI.—*Dust content of air in the plant offices and laboratories.*

Sample No.	Sampling position.	Number of particles, 10 microns and less, per cubic foot of air.	Weight of dust, milligrams per 100 liters of air.
8281	Research laboratory	270,200	2.1
8282	Works office	114,800	1.4
8283	do	195,000	0.9
8284	Accounting office	651,000	1.0
8285	Billing department	579,000	1.1
9061	Gluck Building	74,200	0.2

These figures show, in a striking way, what the dust conditions are in the abrasive industry. In all the plants surveyed, the air was grossly polluted with dust.

Characteristics of abrasive dust.—The dust particles are very hard, being second only to the diamond in this quality; they are insoluble in ordinary acids or fluids, and are from 95 to 100 per cent inorganic material. Photomicrographs of samples show the particles to be exceedingly jagged and sharp.

Effect on lung tissue.—With the above characteristics in mind, it is easily understood why working in a polluted atmosphere should injure the delicate lung membranes, producing respiratory affections of various kinds and acting in a contributory manner to the onset of other diseases not directly due to dust inhalation. This dust is not eliminated from the lungs, but once it is inhaled it stays in the lungs without a chance of removal by coughing or through the lymphatic system. The effects of the inhalation of this type of dust appear slowly and take a comparatively long time to develop (one to five years). The main reason why ill effects were not observed to a marked extent among abrasive workers in Niagara Falls is that the labor turnover was so large that hardly any workers in the very dusty processes stayed long enough to acquire serious damage to their lungs.

What was done about it? The ordinary facilities for ventilation, such as windows, skylights, and deflectors, were considered adequate in all the plants; but the mechanical devices such as air-exhaust lines for the removal of dusts, gases, and fumes, were not considered adequate in any instance. This is especially true of the dusty processes. A great many dust-producing machines were not equipped with mechanical means for removing the dust. The problem then was one of mechanics, the designing of an efficient hooding and exhaust system. Messrs. Riley and Gale, engineers of the staff, working with the plant engineers, designed two types of hoods which, after several trials and changes, appear efficient. These hoods are to be installed throughout one plant, along with added facilities for increasing the

velocity of the exhaust air. Certain changes and improvements are to be carried out in the two other plants which should materially reduce the dust hazard.

Other hazards.—In the furnace rooms there is exposure to extreme heat and to carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. In none of the plants were provisions made to protect the workers from the heat or glare. A relatively small number of workers have been "gassed" by CO or CO_2, owing to the large cubic area for diffusion afforded in these rooms.

Chemicals and Gases.

The eight plants investigated in the group manufacturing chemicals and gasses embrace the industry in Niagara Falls, with the exception of one plant manufacturing phosphorus and its compounds. A cursory inspection of the latter plant was made by the writer, who found that these compounds were well handled with respect to exposure to poisoning, and that excellent medical and dental supervision was in force.

Employment of women.—The proportion of women employed in this industry is very small—of the total number 2,250, only 60 are females. The relative proportion of nationalities of these workers is practically the same as that found in the metals and alloys group shown on page 11. These women were found doing a variety of jobs, such as general yard work, cleaning, shoveling, loading and unloading freight cars, laboratory work, etc. None of them, excepting the laboratory workers, held positions requiring skill or training, nor were they unduly exposed to the chemical hazards.

The hazards to the health of these unskilled female workers (nearly all of whom are foreign born) were chiefly the lifting and carrying of heavy weights, exposure to weather conditions, and constant standing. A tendency to "take it easy" was observed, which lessened, to a marked degree, the above mentioned hazards.

The products—Ninety per cent of the following products were for war purposes:

Chlorine.	Picric acid.
Liquid chlorine.	Formaldehyde.
Bleaching powder.	Potassium chloride.
Hydrochloric acid.	Sodium bichromate.
Sulphur chloride.	Carbon tetrachloride.
Chlorobenzel.	Tetrachlorethane.
Chlorobenzol.	Sodium peroxide.
Caustic soda.	Chloroform.

The hazards.—The findings of our investigators are in close accord with those of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission. This commission made a very thorough study of the industrial

hygiene of the chemical plants in Niagara Falls in 1912, the results of which may be found on page 459, Volume II, of their 1913 report. Inasmuch as the hazards are set forth in detail in that report and the conditions mentioned are, to a large extent, operative, it is not intended to give a detailed description of faulty hygienic conditions here.

Fumes and gases.—Chlorine gas is a source of great annoyance, not only in the plants but in the community. It is suffocating in effect, and in minute quantities it produces coughing and choking in persons not accustomed to it. Older workers seem to develop an immunity to moderate amounts. Chlorine is very noticeable in the center of the town when the wind is from the direction in which the plants are located. There are very few cases of chlorine "gassing" because the workers know of the hazard and take to their heels when a leak or "break" develops. No two of the plants make chlorine by the same process, and in only one place is the cell room chlorine-free at all times. In only one instance were conditions "poor"; this hazard was only periodically present in the remaining plants. The remedy lies in strict mechanical supervision of the apparatus to prevent leaks or breaks, or in the use of a process of a demonstrated efficiency in keeping chlorine out of the breathing atmosphere.

Workers in the "bleach chambers," where the lime is chlorinated, are periodically exposed to large amounts of gas. The men work in 20 to 30 minute shifts every 2 to 3 hours. When fully dressed they resemble arctic explorers; only their eyes, goggle covered, are visible. A many-layered cloth respirator is used. A mechanical device of undoubted efficiency for chlorinating lime has been designed, and if it could be used it would obviate these needless exposures.

Hydrogen gas and caustic fumes were encountered in two plants, with a comparatively small number of workers exposed.

Nitrous oxide and benzol fumes were noted in one plant and were producing slight symptoms in the small number of workers exposed. Improvements were being made during the inspection to correct the condition.

Tetrachlorethane was manufactured experimentally on a small scale in one plant, with little hazard to the few workers employed.

Formaldehyde was a slight hazard in one plant.

Dusts.—The dusts encountered in the chemical industry produce visible effects on the skin and the mucus membranes of the upper respiratory tract. They are irritants and poisons, doing actual damage to the membranes with which they come in contact. Bleaching powder dust ($CaOCl_2$) constituted a serious hazard in all but one of the plants inspected. The chief exposure is in filling the cans from the "bleach chambers." The powder is dropped through a hole in

the chamber floor to the can directly beneath. This operation produces a dusty condition, due to the lack of an inclosed chute connecting the floor with the top of the can. In one instance a metal chute was provided which rendered the process dust free. Canvas protectors were used in several plants, but with little success, as the workers were compelled to wear cloth respirators.

The handling of lime is dusty, and very few plants were using mechanical devices. Sodium hydroxide dust constituted a hazard of importance in a number of the processes.

The "sores," particularly those in the nasal septum, produced by potassium bichromate, were in evidence in a few instances among workers exposed to this hazard. The men, without exception, had their noses stopped with cotton as a preventive measure.

Soda ash and chrome ore dusts were noted as a hazard in one plant. Chlorinated sulphur or sulphur chloride, the basic material in "mustard gas," constituted a slight hazard in one other plant. It must be borne in mind that the workers learn by experience to exercise some degree of caution in handling chemicals; the element of warning is present in that visible evidence is often produced showing the results of carelessness and ignorance.

Caustic burns.—In all plants producing caustic potash (NaOH) a marked laxity and carelessness in handling molten caustic was noticed. Workers did not wear goggles, but gloves were worn generally. Plant officials were urged to see that goggles were worn, and that caustic pots and drain troughs were guarded by railing, covers, etc., to prevent accidents.

Electrodes and Carbon Compounds.

The three plants producing carbon electrodes, graphitized electrodes, graphite, and carbon compounds (chiefly lubricants), covered in the inquiry, employ 1,249 persons, only 19 of whom are females. Approximately 46 per cent were Polish, 20 per cent American, and all other nationalities, 34 per cent.

The 19 women were employed mainly at cleaning electrodes, yard work, shoveling, and as janitors. None was unduly exposed to hazards.

The dust produced in this industry is objectionable mainly because it is a "dirty" dust. It is black, exceedingly fine and fluffy. Because it gives everything a black coating, including the workers, and absorbs light, the plants have a dark and gloomy appearance.

Two of the plants had fairly efficient dust-removal systems; the third has installed a complete new system since our survey was made. The results are good in that very little dust escapes into the workrooms.

From a health standpoint this amorphous dust is in no way comparable, as far as detrimental effects to the respiratory system are concerned, to the abrasive dusts mentioned elsewhere in this report. While this dust causes little or no mechanical injury to the lungs, yet constant exposure predisposes, in later life, to bronchial and pneumonic illnesses.

Furnace gases, which are mainly CO and CO_2, constituted a rather serious hazard in one plant. Here again, an exhaust system has been installed.

Heat.—Heat from the furnaces was an objectionable feature in two plants. No means for mitigation of this hazard were used.

Metals and Alloys.

The four plants investigated cover the industry of metals and alloys in Niagara Falls with the exception of three furnace rooms in one establishment.

The total number of employees was 2,700, of which 2,667 are males and 33 females. By nationalities, Americans constituted 29 per cent; Italian, 22; Polish, 12; Hungarian, 5; and unknown, 32 per cent.

The products of this industry are ferroalloys, chrome metals, alloys of chrome, alloys of tungsten, manganese and its alloys, titanium alloys, and aluminum sheet metal.

Excessive heat, furnace gases, and dusts.—In none of the plants in the other groups are such large numbers of workers exposed to high temperatures as in this electrothermal industry. The heat given off from the electric furnaces varies from 100° F. to 120° F., 10 to 15 feet from the furnaces, and even the hardened workers are at times "laid out" by it. The white-hot radiating surfaces are large, and furnace after furnace throws out its intense heat. In no instance was any provision made to reduce this hazard with water screens, heat chains, fans, or other devices.

In two plants furnace gases, mainly CO and CO_2, were the hazards. Records, in a few instances, of ill effects were obtained. In the other plants this hazard was not present to a marked degree. The large cubic air space available for dilution of these gases probably accounts for the smaller number of "gassing cases" in these furnace rooms.

Phosphene gas was not adequately removed in one plant, with the result that a few of the workers were affected. The symptoms of poisoning were headache, dizziness, nausea, and coma, according to statements made at the plant.

The dusts.—The dusts originated in the shoveling, transporting, grinding and sorting of the various ores containing the desired

metals. The dust particles are hard, angular, and inorganic in composition. The effect on the respiratory tract is therefore injurious. In this respect the dusts are similar to the abrasive dusts described earlier in the report. Dust conditions were bad in a number of the processes. Upon the advice of our engineers, a dust exhaust system was installed in two very dusty departments of one plant.

Miscellaneous.

The three plants in the miscellaneous group were, at the time of the investigation, producing brass, bronze, copper, and aluminum casings, storage batteries, spindle wheels for tanks, electrical equipment for automobiles (chiefly lighting systems), and hand flashlights.

The total number of employees in these plants was 782, of whom 650 were males and 132 females. The nationalities represented were as follows: American, 63 per cent; Italian, 13; Polish, 11; and miscellaneous, 13.

The lead hazard.—The methods of handling lead and its oxides were found to be so crude that a great number of workers were needlessly exposed to this specific systemic poison. Very few of the efficient precautions to prevent lead poisoning were taken. With the causes, nature, symptoms, and methods of prevention of a poisoning as well known as that of lead, it is indeed surprising to find efficient safeguards so utterly ignored.

In one of the three plants the following conditions were found: The molten lead was hand-ladled or run by gravity into the various shaped molds. Twenty-eight pots were hooded, but anemometer readings showed little or no air velocity or suction, and the hoods were classed as completely inadequate; the average distance of the hood from the pot was 23 inches. Two of the 28 hoods had no connection with an exhaust fan, and one lead pot had no hood at all.

The handling of oxides of lead was done carelessly. These oxides are shipped to the plant in barrels, and are mixed by hand-shoveling under a suctionless exhaust hood to form the "batch." Clouds of dust were seen when the oxides were shoveled out of the barrels into the weighing device, and from the weighing boxes into the mixing pots. The "mix" is agitated while an acid is added. The dust is excessive; the floors, even though wet down and swept four to five times daily, are always dusty. After this paste is thoroughly mixed, it is run through a series of rolls and deposited on the floor, whence certain portions are carried by the heels of the workers to various places in the plant. The workers wear cloth respirators and gloves; but have their sleeves rolled up, and their clothing is covered with lead dust. In one department, where storage-battery plates are "pasted," a number of workers were seen without gloves or cloth

respirators; their faces and hands and clothing were smeared with lead paste. The wooden floor of this department had much lead ground into it.

Five girls were discovered in a lead-molding room where the exhaust system was of poor construction and practically functionless; there were 18 pots containing molten lead in this room, and one of the 18 had no hood at all.

Workers in processes having lead as the hazard did not have properly constructed or supervised toilet or washing facilities. A lunch room was provided, but a number of lead workers were seen eating in the toilet and washrooms, the floors of which were spotted with trackings of lead oxide dust.

Lead poisoning.—The investigators, without any systematic effort to discover evidences of lead poisoning among the workers, had brought to their attention several cases of gastric disturbances, one instance of partial "wrist drop," and two workers with distinct blue, or lead line, on the gums. The medical records at the plant showed only two diagnoses of lead poisoning in the five months' period prior to the inquiry. The high labor turnover reduces the incidence of lead poisoning; the turnover in the molding room, for instance, was 60 per cent per month.

Brass poisoning.—The exposure to brass fumes was found to be very pronounced in one foundry room, and a number of the molders admitted having the "ague" or "brass shakes" occasionally. There was absolutely no means for exhausting the fumes; the ceiling of the room was low.

Sulphuric acid fumes.—The breathing atmosphere in the "forming" rooms in one plant contained, in rather concentrated form, the fumes and atomized spray of solutions of sulphuric acid. These fumes are known to have a corroding effect upon the teeth and a very irritating action upon the respiratory mucus membrane.

OTHER INFORMATION ON ALL THE PLANTS.

It will be seen from Table VII that there is only one plant employing a full-time physician. Two plants employ one physician each on part time; the time spent in one plant is five hours daily and three to four hours daily in the other. Eighteen plants call a physician in case of accident, sickness, or any emergency that the regular first-aid agent can not handle. Physical examinations were made in three plants, but not according to any set plan. Employees in the dusty processes of one abrasive plant were examined physically every three months by two first-aid men, neither of whom is a physician. These examinations were supervised by the doctor. In no instance were employees examined before employment, and with the above-mentioned exception, none at regular intervals after employment.

TABLE VII.—*Medical supervision.*

Products manufactured.	Physicians.			Physical examinations.
	Full time.	Part time.	On call for emergencies.	
Abrasives	0	1	2	1
Chemicals and gases	0	0	8	0
Electrodes and carbons	0	0	3	0
Metals and alloys	1	0	3	1
Miscellaneous	0	1	2	1
Total	1	2	18	3

TABLE VIII.—*Dispensary practice.*

Products manufactured.	Central dispensary.	Dressing stations.	Full-time trained attendants.	Foremen, matrons, clerks, etc.
Abrasives	3	0	1	2
Chemicals and gases	6	2	2	6
Electrodes and carbons	3	0	1	2
Metals and alloys	4	0	1	3
Miscellaneous	2	1	1	3

The equipment of these dispensaries ranged from a bottle of iodine, bandages, and cotton, up to the elaborate outfit sufficient to care for major surgical cases. The trained attendants consisted of four trained nurses, distributed over four plants, and two full-time first-aid men in one plant. The dispensary practice in the plants having these trained workers was good; in the establishments where first aid was done by the foremen, matrons, chemists, and such persons, the equipment was, in most instances, insufficient and improperly used.

TABLE IX.—*Personal service facilities.*

	Toilet.	Washing.	Locker.	Eating.	Drinking.	Rest rooms.
Abrasives:						
Good	1	1	2	2	0	1
Fair	1	1	1	0	2	1
Poor	1	1	0	1	1	0
Chemical:						
Good	2	2	2	1	2	0
Fair	2	2	2	1	2	0
Poor	4	4	4	6	4	0
Electrical:						
Good	1	2	0	1	2	0
Fair	1	1	2	1	1	0
Poor	1	0	1	1	0	0
Metals and alloys:						
Good	1	2	1	1	2	0
Fair	3	2	2	3	2	0
Poor	0	0	1	0	0	0
Miscellaneous:						
Good	0	1	0	0	1	0
Fair	1	1	2	2	2	1
Poor	2	1	1	1	0	0

The general average of labor turnover per month in the different industries investigated was as follows:

	Per cent.
Abrasives	25
Chemicals	24
Electrical (1 plant for 4 weeks)	58
Metals and alloys	40
Miscellaneous (1 plant)	53

These figures, while in two instances based on a single plant only, show, however, that the turnover for the five-month period preceding the survey was exceedingly high. It is an interesting and significant fact that one plant in the group manufacturing chemicals, having a grading of "good" with regard to hygienic conditions in the plant, and excellent personal service facilities, had the lowest labor turnover—approximately 12 to 15 per cent per month, while another plant in the same group graded as "poor" had the highest turnover, or 33 per cent per month.

Hours of work.—In the abrasive plants, 75 per cent of the employees worked 10 hours in the daytime, 15 per cent were on shift jobs of 8 hours, and 5 per cent worked from 11 to 13 hours in the day.

Shift work in the chemical establishments is 8 hours, and day work is 9 hours, with one exception (10 hours). About 60 per cent of all employees are on day work, the balance being on three shifts on which the men alternate.

The electrode plants use the 8-hour shift and the 9-hour day, and at these plants 48 per cent were on shift and 52 per cent on the 9 to 10 hour day.

Shift work predominated in the metals and alloy group. Forty per cent of workers were on the 8-hour shift, 20 per cent on 12-hour shift, and the remainder on day work which ran from 9 to 12 hours.

The miscellaneous group were working 15 per cent of the employees on 10 and 12 hour shifts, and 85 per cent on the 9 and 10 hour day work.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY.

As previously stated, one of the principal reasons for the survey was to get practical results in improved working conditions. During the month of April, 1919, two officers from the Office of Industrial Hygiene and Medicine of the United States Public Health Service, Philadelphia district, were detailed to Niagara Falls to see what action had been taken by the manufacturers, following the receipt of our recommendations. Each plant executive had received a report on plant working conditions with specific recommendations for improvement of plant hygiene and sanitation several months prior to this return visit. Sufficient time had therefore elapsed to permit the carrying out of a major portion of the recommended improvements.

A few of the suggestions were carried out while the survey was in progress, but the majority of the alterations were made after the completion of the primary survey.

The check-up investigation in April showed that industrial conditions had changed considerably from what they were during war time. The problem of the employment of women had automatically disappeared with the substitution of male for female labor. Plant officials who were still employing female labor stated that as fast as the women quit they were replaced by men. One abrasive plant had entirely eliminated women workers, and another plant of the same kind, employing a large number of women, was substituting men as fast as possible. A large chemical plant had released all female employees, while the labor force in practically all the plants had been cut considerably, and a number of departments manufacturing war chemicals had been completely closed. However, all the plants were in operation, and considering the peace time value of the products it appeared to be only a matter of a short period for readjustment when they would all be operating on a capacity basis. Increased peace time production coupled with a scarcity of male labor may again bring on employment of women. The investigators found that the following recommendations had been put into effect:

Abrasive plants.—In the abrasive plants, dust is the main hazard, and a few excerpts from the investigators' reports will show what had been done in improving conditions:

"There have been marked changes and extensions in the dust-collecting system in this plant. In one large room practically every machine has been equipped with a specially designed hood, the lower half of which is permanently fastened in position, and the upper half is hinged to the lower half in such a manner that when open it does not interfere with placing and removing pieces on the machine. The installation of these hoods has made a wonderful change from the former dusty conditions in this room. In two other rooms about half the dust-producing machines are equipped with hoods, but plant engineers expect to have complete equipment within the next six weeks."

This plant is well along in a systematic campaign to equip all dust-producing processes or operations with efficient dust-exhaust systems. It has also employed a man of experience to install and supervise a plant department of health. An experienced woman is employed to superintend the personal relations department for women.

Concerning another abrasive plant the investigator remarks: "There is now on the premises complete equipment for the installation of dust-exhaust systems over the crushing machines and the belt conveyor. All of the old machinery and bucket conveyors have been put in good condition with tightening of conveyors, thus eliminating a large amount of the dust. The company is also installing a 'cyclone' on the top of the building for collecting bauxite and alumina dust from the receiving rooms and conveyors in that portion of the plant."

Another abrasive plant has plans for a new building to be erected shortly; the building now in use will be used for the personal service facilities. Meanwhile, care is being exercised to reduce the dust hazard.

Carbon and electrode plants.—One plant in this group had let the contract for the installation of a complete new exhaust system covering all dusty processes. The dust in a plant of this kind is very valuable. An engineer from the Philadelphia district office spent considerable time experimenting at the plant to determine the most efficient type of dust-recovery apparatus to use. Such apparatus has been installed, thus eliminating a nuisance to surrounding plants caused by the escape of fine dust from a stack.

Another plant expects to install suitable dust-collecting machinery in a new building now under construction. A new personal service building is about completed, in which arrangements are made for toilets, wash rooms, shower baths, locker rooms, etc., and an assembly hall. Common drinking cups are being replaced by bubbling fountains.

In another plant "several of the calciners have been provided with hoods, but without satisfactory results. The entire proposition is now in the hands of an engineer's office in another city."

Chemical and gas plants.—Recommendations were not put into effect in this group in near the proportion that they had been in the other groups. This can be accounted for in part by the peace-time adjustment these plants were undergoing. A number of them were repairing and renovating equipment and putting up new buildings. In other instances, however, managements considered present facilities adequate and did not contemplate changes under present conditions. A part of the recommendations were complied with in almost every instance. Suggestions pertaining to increase of personal service facilities and their upkeep met with encouraging response. Men have been supplied and urged to wear goggles in caustic departments where eye injuries are likely to occur. Gas masks are provided in processes generating poisonous gases or fumes. Gloves and special articles of clothing are supplied in a number of cases. Quite a number of changes were noted, such as stricter mechanical supervision of apparatus to prevent leaks of gas; process vats being covered to prevent escape of gas; one rotary burner equipped with exhaust hood; one new caustic grinding machine installed which is dust tight; one new first aid room in charge of nurse; and similar changes.

Metal and alloy plants.—The investigator writes of one plant: "All titling furnaces are now provided with hoods;" "Most of the spouts in the packing room are hooded;" "A new ventilating system is nearly completed in the grinding room;" and of another plant: "A portable screen, about 3 by 6 feet, made of fine mesh galvanized wire, supported by pipe standard with heavy base, at a height to protect the head and body from dust, flying particles, and heat, is now installed." Better supervision of toilets and installation of new ones was noticed in a few instances.

Miscellaneous.—The following notes were made on a storage-battery plant: "There has been no change in the exhaust system, blowers, or methods of pouring molten lead. * * * The five girls

formerly working in the lead-molding room have been placed in another part of the plant away from the lead. No women are now permitted to work where they would be exposed to lead. * * * Lead oxides are mixed and dumped by mechanical means. * * * Floors in the paste mixing room are kept clean by wet sweeping. All men in this department are furnished gauze respirators and gloves. * * * The plate pasting department has been moved to a room having a cement floor and the room formerly occupied by it has been converted into a lunch, locker, and wash room. Employees are not permitted to eat in the pasting department. * * * Four small rest rooms have been provided for girls."

The recommendations as mentioned for all plants were carried out by plant executives of their own free will. The investigators or those supervising them had no power to enforce a single one of them. For this attitude the employers deserve the utmost credit. As will be noted from the body of the report much remains to be done before conditions are what they should be; however, a beginning has been made which it is hoped will be continued.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Facts concerning hygienic conditions brought out by this survey and that made by the New York Factory Investigating Commission in 1912 show conclusively that vigorous and sustained action by the employers, employees, Federal, State, and city agencies is necessary if working conditions are to be permanently improved.

Industrial health hazards are removable. Removing them in the chemical industries of Niagara Falls is not a simple matter; it means time and prolonged effort; it is an expensive undertaking; many radical changes are necessary, which require engineering skill of the highest order; mechanical devices must be substituted for hand labor; the full-time services of expert industrial hygienists are indispensable, if permanent results are to be obtained. The irritating and poisonous dusts, gases, and fumes, and the excessive heat must be prevented from producing specific or nonspecific occupational diseases; and above all, there must be complete cooperation on the part of all concerned in making these industries healthful places in which to work.

Would it pay to follow out these recommendations? That the hygienic workplace has its economic advantage is evident. There is at present a wave of enthusiasm for the betterment of working conditions sweeping over the country. Reputable firms can no longer afford to ignore the importance of correct environmental conditions for their employees. Anything which reduces the physical and mental efficiency of the worker also reduces the quality and quantity of his product, whether that be shells or statistical tables. The writer was recently called into consultation by a firm who wished to improve hygienic conditions in their plant, because, as one of the

officials stated, "our workers leave us to go to a rival plant because they have better working conditions." In this instance wages were the same in both plants.

In another instance a plant asked for assistance from the Office of Industrial Hygiene and Medicine of the Public Health Service, stating that "while we have complied with the provisions of the State law, yet we wish to go beyond that."

Another wrote: "We wish your help in installing an air-conditioning apparatus, as we feel that bad air conditions in our plant are reducing the efficiency of our workers."

Instances of like nature could be multiplied showing that manufacturers believe that faulty industrial hygiene reduces efficiency, and that they are ready to invest in remedial devices and measures.

In view of the great number and the seriousness of the health hazards in the industries of Niagara Falls, it is imperative that permanent and full-time supervision of the physical condition of the workers and the work places be instituted. This, in the opinion of the writer, can be best accomplished by an industrial hygiene unit, located in Niagara Falls.

The following is a tentative outline of the organization and functions of such a unit:

At the head of the unit is the advisory board consisting of two representatives each from the employers, the employees, the medical society, and the chamber of commerce, together with the local health commissioner and the local factory inspector. As executive head and directly under the advisory board comes the director, a physician, preferably trained or experienced in industrial hygiene, and emphatically of executive ability. The director's force should consist of one physician, two industrial nurses, one industrial hygienist (nonmedical), and one mechanical engineer.

The functions of the organization may be briefly set forth as follows:

1. To make physical examinations of the workers engaged in the hazardous occupations;
2. To make plant inspection, to carry on research work, and to make specific recommendations for removing hazards;
3. To work cooperatively with the hospitals; to have charge of the occupational disease clinic;
4. To carry on educational work for the prevention of occupational diseases; and
5. To cooperate in work with the United States Public Health Service, the New York department of labor, the New York department of health, the local department of health, the local medical staff, and employment departments, the local medical societies, etc.

Who shall meet the expenses of a unit of this kind? The most satisfactory plan would be to have it financed on a pro rata basis by the manufacturers of Niagara Falls. The size of the unit could be definitely fixed and the members of the organization should be selected for permanent and full-time duty. Most of the Niagara Falls plants are too small to consider the employment of a full-time physician, and, in some instances, even a nurse.

The unit outlined would provide on an economical basis the necessary medical and hygienic supervision for all employees. Because it would materially aid in improving the general health of the residents of the industrial zone, it would be legitimate for the community to pay some of the expense either out of funds allotted to the health department or by direct contributions made by such groups as the chamber of commerce and organized labor. There can be no doubt that the local community is responsible for that part of the program outlined which pertains to the maintenance of sanitary conditions in the industrial zone. Upon the community rests the responsibility for sanitary housing and for those municipal engineering projects such as water supplies, sewage disposal, and waste removal, as well as for the medical inspection and hospital care which will reduce to a minimum the losses to industry through sickness caused by conditions outside the plant. The responsibility of the community is social; that of the plant managements is not only social but economic. Employers who are meeting successfully the competition of trade are a unit in their belief that hygienic working conditions and the supervision of and care for the health of their workers are an asset,[1] in that they materially reduce accidents, sickness, absenteeism, and labor turnover, eliminating thereby costs which are a heavy burden on production. But they do more—they improve the morale of the employees and increase their efficiency. A medical organization with engineering personnel that will direct physical examinations of employees to note physical defects, analyze jobs and place workers where they are best fitted to do a full day's work without injury to themselves, study the occupational hazards, give care to those injured or made ill by such hazards, and adopt engineering plans for their elimination, will find the monetary outlay insignificant as compared with the reduced cost in production and the increased output.

---

[1] Studies of the Medical and Surgical Care of Industrial Workers, by Consulting Hygienist C. D. Selby, M. D. Public Health Bulletin No. 99.

KANSAS VENEREAL-DISEASE LEGISLATION UPHELD.

The Supreme Court of Kansas in a recent decision has declared that the 1917 law for the control of communicable diseases is constitutional and has also upheld the validity of regulations of the State board of health and an ordinance of the city of Topeka regarding venereal disease control.[1]

The defendants were found to be venereally infected and were ordered quarantined by the city health officer of Topeka, acting under authority of the regulations of the State board of health and a city ordinance. Application was made for a writ of habeas corpus, the defendants attacking the constitutionality of the 1917 law and the validity of the State board of health regulations and the city ordinance.

The statute enacted in 1917 gives the State board of health authority to declare what diseases are communicable and to make regulations for their control. Under this act the State board of health declared venereal diseases to be communicable and published regulations for their control. The city of Topeka also passed an ordinance relating to the control of venereal diseases. Under the regulations and ordinance, venerally infected persons could be quarantined.

The Supreme Court denied the writ. In declaring the law constitutional and the regulations and ordinance valid, the court said:

> The statute is assailed as delegating legislative power to the State board of health. The statute belongs to the well-known class in which the legislature enacts a law in general terms, confers on an officer or administrative body power to enforce the law, and, to accomplish that end, to adopt necessary rules and regulations, and prescribes penalties for violations of the regulations so adopted. (12 C. J., 844, 848.) The necessity for legislation of this character is demonstrated by very recent events. If, when the statute under consideration was before the legislature, it had designated all the infectious, contagious, and communicable diseases it knew, and had prescribed regulations for their suppression and control, it would have omitted the deadly influenza, which soon afterwards made such appalling inroads on the lives and health of the people of the State. To meet emergencies of this character it is indispensable to preservation of the public health that some administrative officer or board should be clothed with authority to make adequate rules which have the force of law, and generally the public welfare is best promoted by delegating power to make administrative regulations to fulfill the expressed intention of the legislature. While in this instance the terms of the statute are somewhat meager, it undertakes to protect public health by preventing dissemination of dangerous communicable diseases through isolation and quarantine measures, nonobservance of which is declared to be a misdemeanor; and the authority given the State board of health to specify such diseases as measure up to the standard of infectious, contagious, and communicable and to prescribe appropriate control measures is well sustained. * * *

[1] Ex parte McGee et al., 185 Pac. 14.

The rules of the State board of health and the city ordinance are assailed as unreasonable. In this instance only those provisions of the rules of the State board of health and of the city ordinance are involved which relate to isolation of persons who have been examined and have been found to be diseased. Reasonableness of provisions relating to discovery and to examination of suspects need not be determined. It may be observed, however, that while provisions of the latter class cut deeply into private personal right, the subject is one respecting which a mincing policy is not to be tolerated. It affects the public health so intimately and so insidiously that considerations of delicacy and privacy may not be permitted to thwart measures necessary to avert the public peril. Only those invasions of personal privacy are unlawful which are unreasonable, and reasonableness is always relative to gravity of the occasion. Opportunity for abuse of power is no greater than in other fields of governmental activity, and misconduct in the execution of official authority is not to be presumed.

It is urged that the regulations in question are unreasonable, in that they authorize isolation in remote places beyond the limits of the city in which the petitioners reside. The court knows of no law or rule of public policy or private right which requires a person who, for the protection of the public, must be isolated and treated for loathsome communicable disease to be interned in the locality in which he may reside. It would have been competent for the State board of health to designate a single hospital for the detention of all persons in the State found to be so diseased, and it is entirely reasonable for cities having inadequate facilities or having no facilities of their own to take advantage of those provided by State authority. * * *

In the application for the writ it is stated that if the petitioners be diseased they are able to provide themselves with proper treatment in an isolated place in the city of Topeka. The answer is: The public health authorities are not obliged to take chances. * * *

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED DEC. 20, 1919.

From the "Weekly Health Index," Dec. 23, 1919, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Dec. 20, 1919, infant mortality (per cent), annual death rates, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years.

City.	Population July 1, 1918, estimated.	Week ended Dec. 20, 1919.		Average annual death rate per 1,000.[2]	Per cent of deaths under 1 year.	
		Total deaths.	Death rate.[1]		Week ended Dec. 20, 1919.	Previous year or years.[2]
Albany, N. Y.	112,565	31	14.4	C 22.1	9.7	C 12.8
Atlanta, Ga.	201,732	63	16.3	C 20.7	11.1	C 6.4
Baltimore, Md.	[3] 669,981	205	16.0	A 17.8	13.7	A 13.8
Birmingham, Ala.	197,670	49	12.9	A 16.5	18.4	A 13.8
Boston, Mass.	785,245	210	13.9	A 17.2	15.2	A 16.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	473,229	116	12.8	A 14.9	19.0	A 17.1
Cambridge, Mass.	111,432	29	13.6	A 15.8	10.3	A 11.5
Chicago, Ill.	2,596,681	629	12.6	A 14.0	16.5	A 16.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.	418,022	124	15.5	C 18.5	10.5	C 8.2
Cleveland, Ohio.	810,306	185	11.9	C 12.7	13.0	C 21.1
Columbus, Ohio.	225,296	79	18.3	C 19.4	12.7	C 13.4
Dayton, Ohio.	130,655	29	11.6	A 16.7	10.3	A 11.9
Denver, Colo.		79		A 12.7	13.9	
Fall River, Mass.	128,392	31	12.6	C 15.2	32.3	C 35.1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	135,450	31	11.9	C 12.2	6.5	C 12.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	290,789	86	15.4	C 17.3	8.1	C 11.7
Jersey City, N. J.	318,770	76	12.4	C 18.4	9.2	C 17.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	568,495	168	15.4	A 15.1	8.9	A 9.0
Louisville, Ky.	242,707	65	14.0	C 22.3	12.3	C 6.8
Lowell, Mass.	109,081	30	14.3	A 20.4	26.7	A 26.1
Memphis, Tenn.	154,759	86	29.0	C 26.4	7.0	C 6.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	453,481	102	11.7	A 12.8	19.7	A 18.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	383,442	84	11.4	C 11.2	9.5	C 13.8
Nashville, Tenn.	119,215	40	17.5	C 17.7	17.5	C 0.0
Newark, N. J.	428,684	100	12.2	A 15.7	14.0	
New Haven, Conn.	154,865	39	13.1	C 14.0	10.3	C 22.0
New Orleans, La.	382,273	121	16.5	A 22.7	5.8	A 12.8
New York, N. Y.	5,215,8 9	1,249	12.5	A 15.8	13.5	A 15.6
Oakland, Calif.	214,206	45	11.0	A 12.6	8.9	A 9.6
Omaha, Nebr.	180,264	40	11.6	C 15.9	17.5	C 11.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,761,371	478	14.2	[4] 20.5	13.6	[4] 11.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	593,303	148	13.0	C 19.2	13.5	C 17.6
Portland, Oreg.		69		C 8.5	17.4	C 16.0
Providence, R. I.	263,613	58	11.5	C 12.5	15.5	C 14.5
Richmond, Va.	160,719	63	20.4	C 23.3	6.3	C 9.9
Rochester, N. Y.	264,856	61	12.0	C 16.1	6.6	C 10.0
St. Louis, Mo.	779,951	225	15.0	C 16.9	9.8	C 8.4
St. Paul, Minn.	257,699	69	14.0	C 8.5	11.6	C 9.8
San Francisco, Calif.	478,530	164	17.9	C 15.3	6.7	C 5.8
Syracuse, N. Y.	161,404	34	11.0	C 18.8	11.8	C 8.8
Toledo, Ohio.	262,234	70	13.9	A 14.0	14.3	A 12.8
Washington, D. C.	401,681	129	16.7	A 17.0	6.2	A 11.7
Worcester, Mass.	173,650	48	14.4	C 14.1	14.6	C 8.7

[1] Annual rates per 1,000 estimated population.
[2] "A" indicates data for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1917.
[3] Population estimated as of July 1, 1919.
[4] Data are based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Dec. 20, 1919.

Policies in force	42,197,695
Number of death claims	7,598
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9.4

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

Telegraphic Reports for Week Ended Dec. 27, 1919.

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers.

ALABAMA.

	Cases.
Diphtheria	9
Influenza	1
Scarlet fever	4
Venereal diseases	32
Whooping cough	2

ARKANSAS.

Chancroid	6
Chicken pox	57
Diphtheria	21
Gonorrhea	30
Influenza	24
Malaria	44
Measles	11
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	6
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox	8
Syphilis	13
Tuberculosis	8
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	35

CALIFORNIA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Influenza	9
Lethargic encephalitis:	
San Francisco	2
Smallpox:	
Riverside County	4
Riverside	9
Scattering	33
Typhoid fever	6

CONNECTICUT.

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Waterbury	1
Chicken pox	45

CONNECTICUT—continued.

	Cases.
Diphtheria:	
Hartford County—	
Hartford	7
New Haven County—	
New Haven	23
Wallingford	6
Waterbury	11
Scattering	27
Gonorrhea	9
Influenza:	
Fairfield County—	
New Canaan	6
Scattering	4
Measles:	
Fairfield County—	
Stamford	8
Stratford	5
New Haven County—	
Hamden	9
Milford	18
New Haven	51
New London County—	
Jewett City	9
Windham County—	
Plainfield	10
Scattering	20
Measles (German)	1
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever:	
Hartford County—	
Hartford	15
New Britain	6
New Haven County—	
New Haven	7
Waterbury	8
Scattering	36
Smallpox:	
Waterbury	5
Syphilis	45
Tuberculosis	15
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	52

DELAWARE.

	Cases.
Chancroid	1
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria:	
Wilmington	6
Scattering	4
Gonorrhea	7
Influenza:	
Port Penn	4
Measles:	
Middletown	9
Scattering	12
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever:	
Wilmington	4
Scattering	5
Smallpox	5
Syphilis	11
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	5

FLORIDA.

Diphtheria	10
Dysentery	4
Influenza	3
Malaria	48
Pneumonia	26
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	3

GEORGIA.

Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	26
Dysentery (bacillary)	3
Gonorrhea	22
Hookworm	59
Influenza	19
Malaria	47
Measles	21
Measles (German)	2
Mumps	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	16
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	19
Septic sore throat	5
Smallpox	14
Syphilis	13
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	16
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	3

ILLINOIS.

Chancroid	8
Diphtheria:	
Chicago	149
Decatur	4
Normal	5
Scattering	48
Gonorrhea	179

ILLINOIS—continued.

	Cases.
Influenza:	
Chicago	43
Scattering	11
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Chicago	3
Poliomyelitis:	
Carrollton	1
Chicago	1
Lake County, Ela Township	1
Scarlet fever:	
Blue Mound	9
Chicago	204
Hillsdale	5
Maywood	5
Scattering	63
Smallpox:	
Benton	7
Broughton	30
Eldorado	5
Monmouth	21
Scattering	33
Syphilis	163
Typhoid fever:	
Zeigler	4
Scattering	12

INDIANA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Allen County	1
Lake County	1
Chancroid	5
Diphtheria:	
Dubois County	4
Lake County	14
Marion County	10
Vanderburg County	5
Vigo County	6
Wayne County	6
Scattering	28
Gonorrhea	212
Influenza:	
Miami County	6
Scattering	4
Measles:	
Cass County	14
Dearborn County	13
Fayette County	55
Henry County	20
Jackson County	5
Jay County	37
Marion County	12
Porter County	14
Scattering	12
Rabies in animals	3
Scarlet fever:	
Allen County	5
Cass County	12
Elkart County	14
Floyd County	4
Kosciusko County	20
Marion County	18
Ripley County	6

INDIANA—continued.

	Cases.
Scarlet fever—Continued.	
Rush County	9
Shelby County	15
St. Joseph County	9
Tippecanoe County	5
Vanderburg County	4
Wayne County	6
Scattering	31
Smallpox:	
Huntington County	4
Knox County	4
Laporte County	7
Marion County	11
Vanderburg County	92
Vermillion County	7
Warren County	8
Scattering	25
Syphilis	214

IOWA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Mitchell County	1
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria:	
Carroll County	4
Council Bluffs	16
Des Moines	7
Scattering	12
Gonorrhea	33
Measles:	
Carroll County	4
Council Bluffs	8
Mason City	5
Mitchell County	1
Scarlet fever:	
Brooklyn	4
Council Bluffs	26
Des Moines	8
Guthrie County	5
Harrison County	5
Scattering	36
Smallpox:	
Council Bluffs	10
Davenport	16
Greenfield	4
Harrison County	5
Mills County	4
Plymouth County	5
Scattering	13
Syphilis	23
Whooping cough	4

KANSAS.

Diphtheria	51
Influenza	4
Scarlet fever	105
Smallpox	60

LOUISIANA.

Chancroid	20
Diphtheria	16
Gonorrhea	53
Influenza	9
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	2

LOUISIANA—continued.

	Cases.
Syphilis	17
Typhoid fever	11

MAINE.

Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	12
Gonorrhea	22
Influenza	1
Mumps	12
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever:	
Friendship	4
Gray	4
Sanford	4
Scattering	15
Smallpox	1
Syphilis	9
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	11

MASSACHUSETTS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	6
Chicken pox	175
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	15
Diphtheria	202
Gonorrhea	184
Influenza	18
Malaria	2
Measles	666
Measles (German)	5
Mumps	130
Pneumonia (lobar)	95
Ophthalmia neonatorum	21
Scarlet fever	257
Septic sore throat	2
Smallpox	2
Syphilis	154
Trachoma	4
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	103
Tuberculosis (other forms)	10
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	157

MINNESOTA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Gonorrhea	66
Poliomyelitis	1
Smallpox (new foci):	
Clay County—	
Ulen Village	1
Park Township	1
Fillmore County, York Township	1
Mille Lacs County, Isle Harbor Township	1
Olmstead County, Salem Township	7
Steel County, Havana Township	1
Washington County, Cottage Grove Township	1
Syphilis	61

MONTANA.

	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	2
Influenza	2
Scarlet fever	18
Smallpox	7
Typhoid fever	2

NEBRASKA.

Chancroid	3
Chicken pox	12
Diphtheria:	
Henderson	6
Omaha	4
Scattering	3
Gonorrhea	55
Influenza	2
Measles:	
Omaha	3
Scarlet fever:	
Omaha	14
Scattering	8
Smallpox:	
Central City	6
Clarks	6
Elgin	9
Elwood	9
Lincoln	5
Omaha	4
Scattering	23
Syphilis	36
Whooping cough	10

NEW JERSEY.

Influenza	20
Measles:	
Plainfield—unusual prevalence.	
Pneumonia	130

NEW MEXICO.

Chicken pox	24
Diphtheria	6
Gonorrhea	8
Influenza:	
Fort Sumner	5
Measles	12
Measles (German)	2
Mumps	20
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	15
Smallpox:	
Gladstone	4
Hot Springs	6
Maxwell	4
Scattering	7
Syphilis	2
Tuberculosis	61
Typhoid fever	2

NEW YORK.

(Exclusive of New York City.)

Anthrax:	
Yonkers	1

NEW YORK—continued.

	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Schenectady	1
Diphtheria	227
Gonorrhea	41
Influenza	20
Pneumonia	119
Poliomyelitis:	
Gates	1
Scarlet fever	198
Smallpox	1
Syphilis	139
Typhoid fever	11

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chancroid	11
Chicken pox	41
Diphtheria	40
Dysentery (bacillary)	1
Gonorrhea	97
Measles	39
Measles (German)	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Pneumonia (broncho)	11
Pneumonia (lobar)	14
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	35
Smallpox	25
Syphilis	40
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	62

OHIO.

Diphtheria:	
Cincinnati	25
Cleveland	22
Dayton	15
Lima	10
Youngstown	16
Scarlet fever:	
Akron	47
Cincinnati	32
Lima	11
Reading	5
Youngstown	11
Smallpox:	
Franklin	10
Piqua	16
Warren County, Franklin Township	9
Youngstown	13

VERMONT.

Chicken pox	21
Diphtheria	1
Gonorrhea	8
Measles	28
Mumps	66
Scarlet fever	3
Syphilis	6
Whooping cough	43

VIRGINIA.

Smallpox:	Cases.
Bedford County	4
Roanoke	1

WASHINGTON.

Chicken pox	56
Diphtheria	17
Measles	86
Mumps	37
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	32
Smallpox	162
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	21

WEST VIRGINIA.

Diphtheria:	
Bluefield	4
Clarksburg	5
Grafton	4
Huntington	4
Martinsburg	6
Wheeling	4
Scattering	10
Measles	1

WEST VIRGINIA—continued.

Scarlet fever:	Cases.
Clarksburg	7
Scattering	12
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever—Weston	4

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	24
Diphtheria	32
Measles	22
Scarlet fever	25
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	17
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	16
Scattering:	
Chancroid	2
Chicken pox	50
Diphtheria	16
Gonorrhea	54
Measles	95
Scarlet fever	59
Smallpox	97
Syphilis	13
Tuberculosis	12
Whooping cough	35

Kentucky Report for Week Ended Dec. 20, 1919.

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	Cases.
Boyle County	1
Cumberland County	1
Lyon County	1
Chancroid	6
Chicken pox	38
Diphtheria:	
Jefferson County—	
Louisville	21
Kenton County	6
Scattering	30
Dysentery	3
Gonorrhea	108
Influenza:	
Montgomery County—	
Mount Sterling	4
Scattering	21
Malaria	1
Measles:	
Campbell County—	
Newport	5
Clark County	5
Cumberland County	4
Jefferson County—	
Louisville	11
Marion County	6
Monroe County	4
Washington County	14
Scattering	7
Mumps	3
Meningitis (tubercular)	1
Pneumonia:	
Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
Jefferson County—	Cases.
Louisville	1
Lyon County	1
Breckenridge County	11
Hardin County	4
Jefferson County—	
Louisville	11
Ohio County	7
Todd County	4
Scattering	21
Scarlet fever:	
Jefferson County—	
Louisville	5
Kenton County	4
Shelby County—	
Shelbyville	5
Washington County	9
Scattering	22
Septic sore throat	7
Smallpox:	
Martin County	5
Scattering	8
Syphilis	53
Tonsillitis	6
Trachoma:	
Jefferson County—	
Louisville	15
Lyon County	4
Scattering	2

II

Tuberculosis:	Cases.
Jefferson County—	
Louisville	6
Kenton County	5
Scattering	17

Typhoid fever:	Cases.
Jessamine County	13
Washington County	5
Scattering	24
Whooping cough	28

SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY BY STATES.

Tables showing, by counties, the reported cases of cerebrospinal meningitis, malaria, pellagra, poliomyelitis, smallpox, and typhoid fever are published under the names of these diseases. (See names of these and other diseases in the table of contents.)

The following monthly State reports include only those which were received during the current week. These reports appear each week as received.

State.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pellagra.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
1919.									
Arizona (August)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Delaware (November)	.....	50	2	15	.....	.....	25	18	25
District of Columbia (June)	1	60	.....	20	2	.....	52	15	5
District of Columbia (October)	.....	99	.....	5	.....	.....	37	.....	22
District of Columbia (November)	1	176	.....	4	.....	.....	65	1	16
Illinois (November)	22	1,628	93	675	1	15	1,513	538	170
Kansas (November)	9	458	1	45	5	5	479	288	74
Michigan (November)	.....	416	.....	875	.....	3	357	139	73
New Mexico (November)	.....	23	6	14	27	3	68	40	46
New York (February)	43	2,104	.....	933	.....	1	1,283	9	84
New York (September)	23	1,454	.....	220	.....	30	546	6	565
New York (October)	20	2,315	.....	653	.....	20	907	5	408
New York (November)	33	2,338	.....	1,584	.....	21	1,172	6	220
North Carolina (November)	4	707	.....	69	.....	7	272	114	141
Pennsylvania (November)	14	2,730	1	2,920	1	11	1,567	6	370
Rhode Island (November)	1	122	.....	13	.....	.....	102	2	14
Washington (November)	3	158	.....	152	.....	2	212	606	22
Wisconsin (November)	8	304	.....	394	.....	7	390	467	25

ANTHRAX.

Monthly State Reports, 1919.

State.	New cases reported.	State.	New cases reported.
Illinois (November)	1	New York (September)	3
New Mexico (November)	1	New York (October)	1
New York (February)	3	New York (November)	3

ANTHRAX—Continued.

Jacksonville, Ill., Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919.

During the week ended December 13, 1919, one case of anthrax was reported at Jacksonville, Ill.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Monthly State Reports, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia (June)	1
District of Columbia (November)	1
Illinois (November):	
Clinton County—	
Germantown	1
Looking Glass Township	3
Cook County—	
Chicago	13
Kane County—	
Elgin	1
Kendall County—	
Kendall Township	1
Madison County—	
Alton	1
Rock Island County—	
Moline	2
Total	22
Kansas (November):	
Brown County—	
Hiawatha	1
Crawford County—	
Pittsburg	1
Labette County—	
Parsons	1
Linn County—	
Prescott	1
Marion County—	
Marion	1
Osage County—	
Haddam	1
Ottawa County—	
Minneapolis	1
Shawnee County—	
Topeka	2
Total	9
New York (February):	
Albany County—	
Albany	1
Chemung County—	
Elmira Heights	1
Erie County—	
Buffalo	3
Lackawanna	2
Essex County—	
Ticonderoga	1
Greene County—	
New Baltimore (town)	1
Montgomery County—	
Amsterdam	2
Ontario County—	
Geneva	1
Orange County—	
Newburgh	1
Wawayanda (town)	1
Rensselaer County—	
Troy	1
Berlin (town)	1
Saratoga County—	
Saratoga Springs	1
Suffolk County—	
Riverhead (town)	1
New York City	25
Total	43

Place.	New cases reported.
New York (September):	
Chautauqua County—	
Jamestown	1
Columbia County—	
Hudson	1
Erie County—	
Buffalo	3
Onondago County—	
Solvay	1
St. Lawrence County—	
Ogdensburg	1
Schenectady County—	
Schenectady	1
Sullivan County—	
Rockland (town)	1
Westchester County—	
Mt. Vernon	2
New York City	12
Total	23
New York (October):	
Monroe County—	
Rochester	1
Oneida County—	
Utica	1
Onondaga County—	
Syracuse	1
Schenectady County—	
Schenectady	2
Westchester County—	
Tarrytown	2
New York City	13
Total	20
New York (November):	
Broome County—	
Binghamton	1
Delaware County—	
Walton	1
Erie County—	
Buffalo	2
Lewis County—	
Turin (town)	1
Turin	1
Monroe County—	
Rochester	2
Montgomery County—	
Amsterdam	2
Nassau County—	
Hempstead (town)	5
New York City	18
Total	33
North Carolina (November):	
Forsyth County	1
Rutherford County	1
Sampson County	1
Wayne County	1
Total	4
Pennsylvania (November):	
Allegheny County	2
Elk County	1
Lackawanna County	1
Lehigh County	1
Philadelphia County	4
Potter County	1

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.
Pennsylvania (November)—Continued.	
Warren County	2
Westmoreland County	1
York County	1
Total	14
Rhode Island (November):	
Providence	1
Washington (November):	
Franklin County	1
Pierce County	1
Snohomish County	1
Total	3
Wisconsin (November):	
Eau Claire County	1
Fond du Lac County	1
Milwaukee County	4
Price County	1
Waukesha County	1
Total	8

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alliance, Ohio		2
Baltimore, Md.	2	
Birmingham, Ala.		1
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	1
Butte, Mont.		1
Chicago, Ill.	1	
Duluth, Minn.		1
East St. Louis, Ill.	1	1
Galveston, Tex.		1
Green Bay, Wis.		1
Los Angeles, Calif.	1	
Louisville, Ky.		2
Lynn, Mass.	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	1	
Mobile, Ala.		1
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	
Newark, N. J.		1
New York, N. Y.	3	2
Norristown, Pa.	1	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1	1
Oshkosh, Wis.		1
Philadelphia, Pa.	2	1
San Francisco, Calif.		1
Springfield, Mass.	1	
Trenton, N. J.	1	1
Washington, D. C.		1
Watertown, Mass.		1

DIPHTHERIA.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 24; Monthly summaries by States, p. 29; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 50.

INFLUENZA.

Cases Reported by State Health Officers, Week Ended Dec. 27, 1919.

	Cases.		Cases.
Alabama	1	Louisiana	9
Arkansas	24	Maine	1
California	9	Massachusetts	18
Connecticut	10	Montana	2
Delaware	4	Nebraska	2
Florida	3	New Jersey	20
Georgia	19	New Mexico	5
Illinois	54	New York (exclusive of New York City)	20
Indiana	10		
Kansas	4		

LEPROSY.

Chicago, Ill., Ann Arbor, Mich., and Pinos Altos, N. Mex.

During November, 1919, one case of leprosy was reported at Chicago, Ill., and one case at Pinos Altos, N. Mex. During the week ended December 13, 1919, one case was reported at Ann Arbor, Mich.

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.

California, Connecticut, Illinois, and Nebraska.

During the month of November, 1919, nine cases of lethargic encephalitis were reported in Illinois. During the week ended December 13, 1919, there were reported three cases of lethargic encephalitis at Berkeley, Calif.; one case at Ansonia, Conn.; one death at Fremont, Nebr.; and one death at San Francisco, Calif.

MALARIA.

State Reports for November, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Delaware:		Illinois—Continued.	
Dover	2	Wayne County	2
Illinois:		White County	3
Bond County	1	Woodford County	2
Clinton County	21	State institution	2
Edwards County	1	Total	93
Gallatin County	3		
Jackson County	4	Kansas:	
Johnson County	2	Sedgwick County—	
Madison County	1	Wichita	1
McLean County	9		
Normal	1	New Mexico:	
Randolph County	1	Rio Arriba County	6
Saline County	10		
Union County	24	Pennsylvania:	
Vermilion County	1	Northumberland County	1
Wabash County	5		

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alexandria, La	80		Dallas, Tex	5	
Baltimore, Md	1	1	Savannah, Ga	2	
Beaumont, Tex		1	Tuscaloosa, Ala	2	
Charlotte, N. C	1		Waco, Tex		2

MEASLES.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 24; Monthly summaries by States, p. 29; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 50.

PELLAGRA.

State Reports for June and November, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia (June)	2	Kansas (November)—Continued.	
Illinois (November):		Shawnee County—	
State Institution	1	Topeka (RFD)	1
Kansas (November):		Total	5
Butler County—		New Mexico (November):	
El Dorado	1	Eddy County	1
Cowley County—		Mora County	1
Arkansas City	1	Valencia County	25
Montgomery County—		Total	27
Independence (RFD)	1		
Seward County—		Pennsylvania (November):	
Liberal	1	Philadelphia County	1

PELLAGRA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alexandria, La.	1		Louisville, Ky.	1	
Baton Rouge, La.	1	1	Macan, Ga.		1
Brunswick, Ga.		1	Oklahoma City, Okla.		1
Columbus, Ga.	1		Waco, Tex.		1
Dallas, Tex.	1				

PLAGUE.

New Orleans, La.

The table below gives a record of rodent cases of plague at New Orleans, La., from December 18 to 24, and is a continuation of the table printed in the preceding issue of Public Health Reports.

One case of human plague in New Orleans was confirmed on December 30. This is the only case recorded there since December 11.

Date confirmed.	Mus Alexandrinus.	Mus musculus.	Mus Norvegicus.	Mus rattus.	Total rodents plague infected.
1919.					
Dec. 18		1	4	2	7
Dec. 19			4	1	5
Dec. 20	1		6		7
Dec. 21	2	1	4	3	10
Dec. 22	1	1		1	3
Dec. 23			3	1	4
Dec. 24			2	6	8

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Adams, Mass.	1	1	Canton, Ohio.		2
Akron, Ohio.	2		Charleston, S. C.		1
Alexandria, Va.		2	Chattanooga, Tenn.		1
Alton, Ill.	1	1	Chelsea, Mass.	1	1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1		Cheyenne, Wyo.	1	1
Ashland, Ky.	2		Chicago Heights, Ill.	4	1
Ashtabula, Ohio.		1	Chicago, Ill.	205	74
Atlanta, Ga.	1	8	Chicopee, Mass.		2
Atlantic City, N. J.	1	1	Cincinnati, Ohio.	2	11
Attleboro, Mass.		2	Cleveland, Ohio.	19	16
Aurora, Ill.	2		Clinton, Mass.	1	
Bakersfield, Calif.	1		Cohoes, N. Y.		3
Baltimore, Md.	48	26	Columbus, Ga.	2	
Barberton, Ohio.		2	Columbus, Ohio.		7
Baton Rouge, La.	1	1	Covington, Ky.	2	1
Bayonne, N. J.	1		Cumberland, Md.	5	1
Beaumont, Tex.		2	Dallas, Tex.	7	1
Belleville, N. J.	3		Dayton, Ohio.	2	
Berkeley, Calif.	2	1	Denver, Colo.		7
Beverly, Mass.	1	1	Detroit, Mich.	25	33
Binghamton, N. Y.	7	1	Dubuque, Iowa.		1
Birmingham, Ala.		7	Duluth, Minn.	2	1
Boston, Mass.	34	20	Durham, N. C.		1
Bristol, Conn.	2		East Chicago, Ind.		5
Brookline, Mass.	3		Easthampton, Mass.		1
Brunswick, Ga.	1		East Orange, N. J.	2	2
Buffalo, N. Y.	12	9	East St. Louis, Ill.	1	6
Butte, Mont.		4	Elizabeth, N. J.		4
Cadillac, Mich.	1		El Paso, Tex.		5
Camden, N. J.	4		Fall River, Mass.	2	4

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Findlay, Ohio	2	1
Flint, Mich	2	1
Fond du Lac, Wis		2
Fort Wayne, Ind		4
Fort Worth, Tex	4	4
Fremont, Ohio	2	
Fresno, Calif		2
Galesburg, Ill		2
Gary, Ind		4
Gloucester, N. J	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich	7	1
Great Falls, Mont	1	1
Greensboro, N. C		2
Hackensack, N. J	1	
Hammond, Ind		2
Harrison, N. J	2	
Haverhill, Mass	1	2
Hibbing, Minn	1	
Highland Park, Mich	3	2
Holyoke, Mass	1	3
Huntington, W. Va		1
Independence, Mo	3	2
Ironwood, Mich	2	2
Ishpeming, Mich	1	
Jamestown, N. Y	3	
Jersey City, N. J	5	
Kalamazoo, Mich	4	4
Kansas City, Kans	3	
Kansas City, Mo	18	13
Kearny, N. J		1
Keene, N. H	1	1
Kenosha, Wis		3
Kewanee, Ill		1
Kokomo, Ind		1
Lackawanna, N. Y	3	
La Fayette, Ind		2
Lancaster, Ohio		2
Lawrence, Kans	1	1
Lawrence, Mass	1	
Leavenworth, Kans	1	1
Lima, Ohio		2
Lincoln, Nebr	4	1
Lockport, N. Y	2	1
Long Beach, Calif	2	2
Los Angeles, Calif	25	11
Louisville, Ky	11	7
Lowell, Mass	1	4
Lynn, Mass	2	2
Macon, Ga	1	1
Malden, Mass		2
Manchester, N. H	3	3
Manitowoc, Wis	1	1
Mankato, Minn		1
Marion, Ohio	1	
Medford, Mass		2
Melrose, Mass		1
Middletown, N. Y	1	
Milwaukee, Wis		6
Minneapolis, Minn		10
Mishawaka, Ind		1
Missoula, Mont		1
Mobile, Ala		1
Montclair, N. J	0	2
Morgantown, W. Va	1	1
Morristown, N. J		1
Mount Vernon, N. Y	4	1
Nashville, Tenn		10
Newark, N. J	28	9
New Bedford, Mass	1	1
New Britain, Conn	1	1
New Haven, Conn		6
New Orleans, La		14
Newton, Mass	2	2
New York, N. Y	201	139
Norfolk, Va	3	
North Adams, Mass		1
Norwalk, Conn		1
Norwich, Conn	1	1
Norwood, Ohio	2	2
Oakland, Calif	1	2
Oak Park, Ill	2	
Oklahoma City, Okla	1	1
Omaha, Nebr		5
Orange, N. J	4	1
Oshkosh, Wis		1
Pasadena, Calif	3	
Passaic, N. J	2	1
Paterson, N. J	5	
Peoria, Ill		4
Philadelphia, Pa	89	49
Piqua, Ohio	1	
Plainfield, N. J	1	2
Plattsburg, N. Y		1
Pontiac, Mich	1	2
Port Huron, Mich	1	
Portland, Me	1	
Portland, Oreg		5
Portsmouth, Va		6
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	2	
Pueblo, Colo		3
Quincy, Ill		1
Quincy, Mass	1	
Richmond, Va		8
Riverside, Calif		1
Roanoke, Va	1	2
Rochester, N. Y	9	7
Rocky Mount, N. C		1
Rome, N. Y	1	
Sacramento, Calif	1	4
Saginaw, Mich		3
St. Joseph, Mo		4
St. Paul, Minn		5
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	6
San Diego, Calif	1	
Sandusky, Ohio	1	
San Francisco, Calif		6
Saratoga Springs, N. Y	1	
Savannah, Ga		4
Schenectady, N. Y	3	3
Springfield, Mass	3	1
Springfield, Ohio		2
Staunton, Va		1
Stockton, Calif		4
Syracuse, N. Y		3
Taunton, Mass		1
Terre Haute, Ind		4
Toledo, Ohio	1	5
Topeka, Kans		1
Traverse City, Mich	1	
Trenton, N. J	4	1
Troy, N. Y	6	3
Waltham, Mass	1	1
Washington, D. C		19
West Hoboken, N. J	1	1
West Orange, N. J	3	
Wheeling, W. Va	2	2
Wichita, Kans	1	
Wilmington, N. C		2
Woburn, Mass		1
Worcester, Mass		13
Youngstown, Ohio		3
Zanesville, Ohio		3

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Monthly State Reports, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.
Illinois (November):	
Bureau County—	
Tiskilwa	1
Coles County—	
Charleston	1
Cook County—	
Chicago	2
Greene County—	
Carrollton	1
Kankakee County—	
Pembroke	1
Knox County—	
Galesburg	1
Macoupin County—	
Gillespie	1
Morgan County—	
Jacksonville precinct	1
Moultrie County—	
Lowe Township	1
Rock Island County—	
Buffalo Prairie Township	2
Sangamon County—	
New Berlin	1
St. Clair County—	
East St. Louis	1
Tazewell County—	
Pekin	1
Total	15
Kansas (November):	
Decatur County—	
Jennings	1
Osage County—	
Burlingame	1
Rice County—	
Lyons	3
Total	5
Michigan (November):	
Calhoun County—	
Battle Creek	1
Clinton County—	
Lebanon Township	1
Wayne County—	
Hamtramck	1
Total	3
New Mexico (November):	
Dona Ana County	2
Luna County	1
Total	3
New York (February):	
New York City	1
New York (September):	
Albany County—	
Albany	1
Allegany County—	
Wirt (town)	1
Delaware County—	
Davenport (town)	1
Essex County—	
Jay (town)	1
Lake Placid	1
Ticonderoga (town)	1
Franklin County—	
Burke (town)	1
Constable (town)	1
Saranac Lake	1
Malone	2
Nassau County—	
Oyster Bay (town)	1
Oneida County—	
Utica	1
New York (September)—Cont'd.	
Otsego County—	
Oneonta	1
Rockland County—	
Clarkstown (town)	1
St. Lawrence County—	
Massena	1
Schenectady County—	
Schenectady	1
Steuben County—	
Hornell	1
Jasper (town)	1
Tioga County—	
Spencer (town)	1
Warren County—	
Hague (town)	1
Westchester County—	
Yonkers	2
New York City	7
Total	30
New York (October):	
Allegany County—	
Wirt (town)	1
Columbia County—	
Stockport (town)	1
Erie County—	
West Seneca (town)	1
Genesee County—	
Batavia	1
Bethany (town)	1
Oswego County—	
Oswego	1
St. Lawrence County—	
Colton (town)	1
Schenectady County—	
Schenectady	1
Steuben County—	
West Union (town)	1
Woodhull (town)	1
Washington County—	
Hampton (town)	1
New York City	9
Total	20
New York (November):	
Cortland County—	
Homer (town)	1
Dutchess County—	
Hyde Park (town)	1
Erie County—	
Buffalo	1
Franklin County—	
Malone	3
Lewis County—	
Croghan (town)	1
Otsego County—	
Oneonta	1
St. Lawrence County—	
Norfolk (town)	1
Saratoga County—	
Saratoga Springs	1
Schenectady County—	
Schenectady	2
Steuben County—	
Hornell	1
Bath	1
New York City	7
Total	21
North Carolina (November):	
Robeson County	1
Rutherford County	1
Union County	4
Wilson County	1
Total	7

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Pennsylvania (November):		Wisconsin (November):	
Adams County	1	Dodge County	1
Butler County	2	Eau Claire County	1
Cambria County	1	Fond du Lac County	1
Fayette County	2	Rock County	2
Somerset County	1	Winnebago County	1
Venango County	1	Wood County	1
York County	3	Total	7
Total	11		
Washington (November):			
Kittitas County	1		
Pierce County	1		
Total	2		

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio	1		Lowell, Mass	1	
Baltimore, Md	1		Montgomery, Ala		1
Buffalo, N. Y	1		New York, N. Y	1	
Burlington, Vt	1		Plainfield, N. J	1	
Chicago, Ill	1		Poughkeepsie, N. Y	1	
Louisville, Ky	1				

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, and El Paso, Tex.

During the week ended December 13, 1919, one case of rabies in animals was reported at Cincinnati, Ohio, and six cases were reported at El Paso, Tex.

RABIES IN MAN.

New York, N. Y., Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919.

During the week ended December 13, 1919, one case and one death from rabies were reported in New York, N. Y.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 24; Monthly summaries by States, p. 29; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 50.

SMALLPOX.

Juneau, Kake, and Petersburg, Alaska.

Six cases of smallpox were notified at Juneau, Alaska, during November and the early part of December.

Thirty-one cases of smallpox were reported at Kake during November. Kake is a small Indian village, about 40 or 50 miles from Petersburg.

On December 9, 1919, the epidemic at Petersburg was said to be over.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Vaccination Histories.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
Arizona (August):						
Apache County—						
Nutrioso	6			1	5	
Delaware (November):						
Georgetown	4				4	
Millsboro (town)	12				12	
Frankford (town)	1				1	
Millville (town)	1				1	
Total	18				18	
District of Columbia (June)	15				15	
District of Columbia (November)	1				1	
Kansas (November):						
Brown County—						
Hamlin	2					2
Reserve (3 RFD)	4		1		3	
Miami	2				1	1
Morrill	6				3	5
Butler County—						
Leon	1					1
Agusta	1				1	
El Dorado	22		3		4	15
Clay County—						
Wakefield	2				1	1
Cloud County—						
Miltonvale	24		1	1	4	18
Clyde	4					4
Concordia	1				1	
Dickinson County—						
Abilene	1					1
Doniphan County—						
Troy	1				1	
Douglas County—						
Lawrence	1					1
Geary County—						
Milford	1				1	
Gray County—						
Gray Center	2				2	
Cimarron	13				2	11
Jefferson County—						
Lawrence (RFD)	18				17	1
Jewell County—						
Burr Oak	3					3
Rubens	1					1
Mankato	1					1
Esbon	1					1
Lebanon	1				1	
Labette County—						
Mound Valley	1				1	
Leavenworth County—						
Lansing	15		1	1	3	10
Morton County—						
Elkhart	1					1
Neosho County—						
Chanute	1				1	
Norton County—						
Norton	13			1	3	9
Edmund	2				2	
Ottawa County—						
Miltonvale (R. F. D.)	2				2	
Delphos	1				1	

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Findlay, Ohio	2	1	New Orleans, La		14
Flint, Mich	2	1	Newton, Mass	2	2
Fond du Lac, Wis		2	New York, N. Y	201	139
Fort Wayne, Ind		4	Norfolk, Va	3	
Fort Worth, Tex	4	4	North Adams, Mass		1
Fremont, Ohio	2		Norwalk, Conn		1
Fresno, Calif		2	Norwich, Conn	1	1
Galesburg, Ill		2	Norwood, Ohio	2	2
Gary, Ind		4	Oakland, Calif	1	2
Gloucester, N. J	1		Oak Park, Ill	2	
Grand Rapids, Mich	7	1	Oklahoma City, Okla	1	1
Great Falls, Mont	1	1	Omaha, Nebr		5
Greensboro, N. C		2	Orange, N. J	4	1
Hackensack, N. J	1		Oshkosh, Wis		1
Hammond, Ind		2	Pasadena, Calif	3	
Harrison, N. J	2		Passaic, N. J	2	1
Haverhill, Mass	1	2	Paterson, N. J	5	
Hibbing, Minn	1		Peoria, Ill		4
Highland Park, Mich	3	2	Philadelphia, Pa	89	49
Holyoke, Mass	1	3	Piqua, Ohio	1	
Huntington, W. Va		1	Plainfield, N. J	1	2
Independence, Mo	3	2	Plattsburg, N. Y		1
Ironwood, Mich	2	2	Pontiac, Mich	1	2
Ishpeming, Mich	1		Port Huron, Mich	1	
Jamestown, N. Y	3		Portland, Me	1	
Jersey City, N. J	5		Portland, Oreg		5
Kalamazoo, Mich	4	4	Portsmouth, Va		6
Kansas City, Kans	3		Poughkeepsie, N. Y	2	
Kansas City, Mo	18	13	Pueblo, Colo		3
Kearny, N. J		1	Quincy, Ill		1
Keene, N. H	1	1	Quincy, Mass	1	
Kenosha, Wis		3	Richmond, Va		8
Kewanee, Ill		1	Riverside, Calif		1
Kokomo, Ind		1	Roanoke, Va	1	2
Lackawanna, N. Y	3		Rochester, N. Y	9	7
La Fayette, Ind		2	Rocky Mount, N. C		1
Lancaster, Ohio		2	Rome, N. Y	1	
Lawrence, Kans	1	1	Sacramento, Calif	1	4
Lawrence, Mass	1		Saginaw, Mich		3
Leavenworth, Kans	1	1	St. Joseph, Mo		4
Lima, Ohio		2	St. Paul, Minn		5
Lincoln, Nebr	4	1	Salt Lake City, Utah	1	6
Lockport, N. Y	2	1	San Diego, Calif	1	
Long Beach, Calif	2	2	Sandusky, Ohio	1	
Los Angeles, Calif	25	11	San Francisco, Calif		6
Louisville, Ky	11	7	Saratoga Springs, N. Y	1	
Lowell, Mass	1	4	Savannah, Ga		4
Lynn, Mass	2	2	Schenectady, N. Y	3	3
Macon, Ga	1	1	Springfield, Mass	3	1
Malden, Mass		2	Springfield, Ohio		2
Manchester, N. H	3	3	Staunton, Va		1
Manitowoc, Wis	1	1	Stockton, Calif		4
Mankato, Minn		1	Syracuse, N. Y		3
Marion, Ohio	1		Taunton, Mass		1
Medford, Mass		2	Terre Haute, Ind		4
Melrose, Mass		1	Toledo, Ohio	1	5
Middletown, N. Y	1		Topeka, Kans		1
Milwaukee, Wis		6	Traverse City, Mich	1	
Minneapolis, Minn		10	Trenton, N. J	4	1
Mishawaka, Ind		1	Troy, N. Y	6	3
Missoula, Mont		1	Waltham, Mass	1	1
Mobile, Ala		1	Washington, D. C		19
Montclair, N. J	6	2	West Hoboken, N. J	1	1
Morgantown, W. Va	1	1	West Orange, N. J	3	
Morristown, N. J		1	Wheeling, W. Va	2	2
Mount Vernon, N. Y	4	1	Wichita, Kans	1	
Nashville, Tenn		10	Wilmington, N. C		2
Newark, N. J	78	9	Woburn, Mass		1
New Bedford, Mass	1	1	Worcester, Mass		13
New Britain, Conn	1	1	Youngstown, Ohio		3
New Haven, Conn		6	Zanesville, Ohio		3

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Monthly State Reports, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.
Illinois (November):	
Bureau County—	
Tiskilwa	1
Coles County—	
Charleston	1
Cook County—	
Chicago	2
Greene County—	
Carrollton	1
Kankakee County—	
Pembroke	1
Knox County—	
Galesburg	1
Macoupin County—	
Gillespie	1
Morgan County—	
Jacksonville precinct	1
Moultrie County—	
Lowe Township	1
Rock Island County—	
Buffalo Prairie Township	2
Sangamon County—	
New Berlin	1
St. Clair County—	
East St. Louis	1
Tazewell County—	
Pekin	1
Total	15
Kansas (November):	
Decatur County—	
Jennings	1
Osage County—	
Burlingame	1
Rice County—	
Lyons	3
Total	5
Michigan (November):	
Calhoun County—	
Battle Creek	1
Clinton County—	
Lebanon Township	1
Wayne County—	
Hamtramck	1
Total	3
New Mexico (November):	
Dona Ana County	2
Luna County	1
Total	3
New York (February):	
New York City	1
New York (September):	
Albany County—	
Albany	1
Allegany County—	
Wirt (town)	1
Delaware County—	
Davenport (town)	1
Essex County—	
Jay (town)	1
Lake Placid	1
Ticonderoga (town)	1
Franklin County—	
Burke (town)	1
Constable (town)	1
Saranac Lake	1
Malone	2
Nassau County—	
Oyster Bay (town)	1
Oneida County—	
Utica	1

Place.	New cases reported.
New York (September)—Cont'd.	
Otsego County—	
Oneonta	1
Rockland County—	
Clarkstown (town)	1
St. Lawrence County—	
Massena	1
Schenectady County—	
Schenectady	1
Steuben County—	
Hornell	1
Jasper (town)	1
Tioga County—	
Spencer (town)	1
Warren County—	
Hague (town)	1
Westchester County—	
Yonkers	2
New York City	7
Total	30
New York (October):	
Allegany County—	
Wirt (town)	1
Columbia County—	
Stockport (town)	1
Erie County—	
West Seneca (town)	1
Genesee County—	
Batavia	1
Bethany (town)	1
Oswego County—	
Oswego	1
St. Lawrence County—	
Colton (town)	1
Schenectady County—	
Schenectady	1
Steuben County—	
West Union (town)	1
Woodhull (town)	1
Washington County—	
Hampton (town)	1
New York City	9
Total	20
New York (November):	
Cortland County—	
Homer (town)	1
Dutchess County—	
Hyde Park (town)	1
Erie County—	
Buffalo	1
Franklin County—	
Malone	3
Lewis County—	
Croghan (town)	1
Otsego County—	
Oneonta	1
St. Lawrence County—	
Norfolk (town)	1
Saratoga County—	
Saratoga Springs	1
Schenectady County—	
Schenectady	2
Steuben County—	
Hornell	1
Bath	1
New York City	7
Total	21
North Carolina (November):	
Robeson County	1
Rutherford County	1
Union County	4
Wilson County	1
Total	7

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Pennsylvania (November):		Wisconsin (November):	
Adams County	1	Dodge County	1
Butler County	2	Eau Claire County	1
Cambria County	1	Fond du Lac County	1
Fayette County	2	Rock County	2
Somerset County	1	Winnebago County	1
Venango County	1	Wood County	1
York County	3		
Total	11	Total	7
Washington (November):			
Kittitas County	1		
Pierce County	1		
Total	2		

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio	1		Lowell, Mass	1	
Baltimore, Md	1		Montgomery, Ala		1
Buffalo, N. Y	1		New York, N. Y	1	
Burlington, Vt	1		Plainfield, N. J	1	
Chicago, Ill	1		Poughkeepsie, N. Y	1	
Louisville, Ky	1				

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, and El Paso, Tex.

During the week ended December 13, 1919, one case of rabies in animals was reported at Cincinnati, Ohio, and six cases were reported at El Paso, Tex.

RABIES IN MAN.

New York, N. Y., Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919.

During the week ended December 13, 1919, one case and one death from rabies were reported in New York, N. Y.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 24; Monthly summaries by States, p. 29; and Weekly reports from cities, p. 50.

SMALLPOX.

Juneau, Kake, and Petersburg, Alaska.

Six cases of smallpox were notified at Juneau, Alaska, during November and the early part of December.

Thirty-one cases of smallpox were reported at Kake during November. Kake is a small Indian village, about 40 or 50 miles from Petersburg.

On December 9, 1919, the epidemic at Petersburg was said to be over.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Vaccination Histories.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
Arizona (August):						
Apache County—						
Nutrioso	6			1	5	
Delaware (November):						
Georgetown	4				4	
Millsboro (town)	12				12	
Frankford (town)	1				1	
Millville (town)	1				1	
Total	18				18	
District of Columbia (June)	15				15	
District of Columbia (November)	1				1	
Kansas (November):						
Brown County—						
Hamlin	2					2
Reserve (3 RFD)	4		1		3	
Miami	2				1	1
Morrill	8				3	5
Butler County—						
Leon	1					1
Agusta	1				1	
El Dorado	22		3		4	15
Clay County—						
Wakefield	2				1	1
Cloud County—						
Miltonvale	24		1	1	4	18
Clyde	4					4
Concordia	1				1	
Dickinson County—						
Abilene	1					1
Doniphan County—						
Troy	1				1	
Douglas County—						
Lawrence	1					1
Geary County—						
Milford	1				1	
Gray County—						
Gray Center	2				2	
Cimarron	13				2	11
Jefferson County—						
Lawrence (RFD)	18				17	1
Jewell County—						
Burr Oak	3					3
Rubens	1					1
Mankato	1					1
Esbon	1					1
Lebanon	1				1	
Labette County—						
Mound Valley	1				1	
Leavenworth County—						
Lansing	15		1	1	3	10
Morton County—						
Elkhart	1					1
Neosho County—						
Chanute	1				1	
Norton County—						
Norton	13			1	3	9
Edmund	2				2	
Ottawa County—						
Miltonvale (R. F. D.)	2				2	
Delphos	1				1	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Vaccination Histories—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
Kansas (November)—Continued.						
Phillips County—						
Gretna	3				3	
Speed	2					2
Woodruff	1				1	
Stuttgart	3				3	
Long Island	5				3	2
Stockton	1				1	
Phillipsburg	50			4	21	25
Riley County—						
Manhattan	1					1
Rooks County—						
Stockton	2					2
Saline County—						
Salina	1				1	
Sedgwick County—						
Wichita	2					2
Shawnee County—						
Topeka	1					1
Sherman County—						
Kanorado	1					1
Ruleton	2				2	
Smith County—						
Lebanon	45				11	34
Smith Center	1					1
Sumner County—						
South Haven	1					1
Thomas County—						
Colby	4				1	3
Wabaunsee County—						
Eskridge	2			1	1	
Woodson County—						
Toronto	1				1	
Wyandotte County—						
Kansas City (5 R. F. D.)	8				5	3
Total	288		6	8	109	165
Michigan (November):						
Alger County—						
Munising Township	2				2	
Antrim County—						
Echo Township	11				11	
Jordan Township	3				3	
Arenac County—						
Standish Township	1				1	
Allegan County—						
Leighton Township	6		2		4	
Berrien County—						
Niles Township	1				1	
Barry County—						
Nashville	2		1		1	
Branch County—						
Butler Township	1				1	
Cass County—						
La Grange Township	1				1	
Milton Township	2				1	1
Calhoun County—						
Athens	1				1	
Athens Township	1				1	
Delta County—						
Escanaba	1				1	
Gladstone	1				1	
Clinton County—						
Bath Township	2				2	
Eaton County—						
Eaton Rapids Township	4				4	
Brookfield Township	1				1	
Grand Traverse County—						
Traverse City	2		1		1	
Gratiot County—						
North Shade Township	1				1	
Gogebic County—						
Ironwood	6			3	3	
Bessemer	15		7		8	
Huron County—						
Sebewaing Township	4				4	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Vaccination Histories—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
Michigan (November)—Contd.						
Houghton County—						
Hancock	1				1	
Houghton	4		2		2	
Quincy Township	3				3	
Ionia County—						
Lake Odessa	11		3		8	
Keene Township	1				1	
Ingham County—						
Lansing	30		1	1	27	1
Lansing Township	2				2	
Kalamazoo County—						
Brady Township	1				1	
Kent County—						
Grand Rapids	1					1
Lenawee County—						
Fairfield Township	1				1	
Hillsdale County—						
Montgomery	14		2	1	11	
Ionia County—						
Campbell Township	1					1
Montcalm County—						
Greenville	1				1	
Mecosta County—						
Big Rapids	1		1			
Otsego County—						
Gaylord	3				3	
Charlton Township	1				1	
Luce County—						
Pentland Township	1				1	
Presque Isle County—						
Omaway	1				1	
Schoolcraft County—						
Manistique	1			1		
Shiawassee County—						
Owosso	1				1	
Laingsburg	1			1		
St. Clair County—						
Port Huron	1				1	
Tuscola County—						
Cass City	1		1			
Wayne County—						
Hamtramck	3		3			
Washtenaw County—						
Ypsilanti	3				3	
Wexford County—						
Colfax Township	1					1
Total	159		24	7	123	5
New Mexico (November):						
Lincoln County	11		1		10	
Sandoval County	1					1
San Juan County	19				19	
Santa Fe County	4				4	
Torrance County	7				7	
Union County	6				6	
Valencia County	1				1	
Total	49		1		47	1
New York (February):						
Albany County—						
Albany	1					1
Cayuga County—						
Union Springs	1				1	
Erie County—						
Buffalo	1					1
Kenmore	1					1
West Seneca (town)	1				1	
Genesee County—						
Batavia	1					1
Monroe County—						
Rochester	1				1	
Niagara County—						
Niagara Falls	1				1	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Vaccination Histories—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
New York (February)—Contd.						
Saratoga County—						
Mechanicville	1				1	
Total	9				5	4
New York (September):						
Erie County—						
Buffalo	1					1
Alden (town)	1				1	
North Collins (town)	1				1	
Niagara County—						
Niagara Falls	1				1	
New York City	2					2
Total	6				3	3
New York (October):						
Erie County—						
North Collins (town)	1				1	
Kenmore	2					2
Monroe County—						
Rochester	1					1
New York City	1					1
Total	5				1	4
New York (November):						
Erie County—						
Buffalo	4					4
Amherst (town)	1					1
Monroe County—						
Rochester	1				1	
Total	6				1	5
Wisconsin (November):						
Ashland County	16		2	1	13	
Barron County	7		1		6	
Brown County	25				4	21
Calumet County	7				2	5
Chippewa County	11				4	7
Clark County	3		1		2	
Dane County	6		6			
Dodge County	3				3	
Douglas County	4		2	1	1	
Eau Claire County	1					1
Fond du Lac County	96		5	1	88	2
Grant County	32		13		18	1
Kenosha County	3				1	2
La Cross County	2				2	
Langlade County	8		3	2	3	
Manitowoc County	12		4		8	
Marathon County	34				33	1
Marinette County	12				12	
Marquette County	4				2	2
Milwaukee County	43					43
Monroe County	8		7		1	
Oconto County	7				5	2
Outagamie County	27			1	15	11
Pepin County	2				2	
Portage County	1					1
Price County	1				1	
Racine County	14		5		5	4
Rock County	1				1	
Shawano County	1		1			
Taylor County	5		5			
Trempealeau County	1				1	
Vernon County	15		12			3
Waupaca County	26			1	6	19
Waushara County	8		1		7	
Winnebago County	6				1	5
Wood County	15			2	13	
Total	467		68	9	260	130

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for November, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois:		
Adams County—		
Quincy	1	
Brown County—		
Coopestown Township	3	
Christian County—		
Taylorville	1	
May Township	1	
Cook County—		
Chicago	5	
Edwards County—		
Brown	1	
Edgar County—		
Stratton	5	
Stratton Township	4	
Brailleth Creek	39	
Chrisman	18	
Edgar Township	1	
Ross Township	1	
Metcalf	1	
Prairie Township	10	
Scotland	8	
Franklin County	11	
Ewing	23	
Akin	1	
Gallatin County	1	
Greene County	98	
Roodhouse	26	
Hillview	13	
Carrollton	3	
Wrights	1	
Athensville	1	
Bluffdale Township	1	
Hamilton County	63	
Crook Township	4	
Jasper County	1	
St. Marie Township	1	
Jefferson County	2	
Kane County—		
Batavia	2	
Knox County	1	
Macoupin County	11	
Virden	4	
Scottville	1	
Madison County—		
Alton	4	
Massac County—		
Metropolis	1	
Montgomery County—		
Litchfield	5	
Harvel	1	
Morgan County	9	
Jacksonville	3	
Menard County	1	
Greenview Junction	1	
Peoria County	6	
Peoria	3	
Glasford	2	
Perry County	5	
Pike County	2	
Rock Island County	2	
Rock Island	2	
East Moline	1	
Saline County	1	
Eldorado	1	
Sangamon County	14	
Springfield	1	
Springfield Township	1	
Scott County	17	
Stark County	1	
Tazewell County—		
Pekin	2	
Warren County	7	
Monmouth	36	
Wayne County—		
Fairfield	4	
White County	8	
Whiteside County	25	
Will County—		
Joliet	2	
Illinois—Continued.		
Williamson County—		
Marion	1	
Winnebago County—		
Rockford	1	
Total	538	
North Carolina:		
Alamance County	1	
Chowan County	4	
Cleveland County	1	
Edgecombe County	1	
Forsyth County	1	
Gaston County	1	
Gates County	1	
Granville County	20	
Guilford County	7	
Haywood County	4	
Iredell County	1	
Johnston County	1	
Martin County	11	
McDowell County	22	
Perquimans County	2	
Pitt County	17	
Rockingham County	12	
Rutherford County	5	
Surry County	1	
Total	114	
Pennsylvania:		
Centre County	1	
Clearfield County	5	
Total	6	
Rhode Island:		
Woonsocket	2	
Washington:		
Adams County	1	
Lind	1	
Clarke County	1	
Columbia County	9	
Dayton	13	
Cowhtz County—		
Kelso	6	
Douglas County	1	
Franklin County	6	
Garfield County	8	
Grant County	7	
Soap Lake	9	
Jefferson County	1	
King County	16	
Kent	8	
Seattle	90	
Kitsap County	2	
Kittitas County	2	
Cle Elum	12	
Ellensburg	20	
Klickitat County	1	
Lewis County	3	
Centralia	3	
Pe Ell	10	
Toledo	1	
Lincoln County—		
Harrington	3	
Mason County—		
Shelton	3	
Pend Oreille County	1	
Pierce County	1	
Eatonville	1	
Tacoma	14	
Skagit County	11	
Sedro Woolley	4	
Snohomish County	7	
Everett	6	
Spokane County	2	
Hillyard	5	
Spokane	144	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for November, 1919—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Washington—Continued.			Washington—Continued.		
Thurston County—			Whatcom County—Con.		
Olympia	1	.....	Ferndale	10	.....
Tenino	1	.....	Lynden	2	.....
Walla Walla County	37	.....	Yakima County	22	.....
Waitsburg	1	.....	Granger	3	.....
Walla Walla	29	.....	Yakima	2	.....
Whatcom County	10	.....			
Bellingham	55	.....	Total	606	.....

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Calif.	12	.....	Manitowoc, Wis.	1	.....
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1	.....	Mankato, Minn.	1	.....
Alexandria, La.	1	.....	Marion, Ohio	1	.....
Alton, Ill.	1	.....	Mason City, Iowa	4	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.	3	.....
Ashland, Ky.	5	.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	16	.....
Beatrice, Nebr.	2	.....	Missoula, Mont.	1	.....
Bethlehem, Pa.	1	.....	Monmouth, Ill.	19	.....
Billings, Mont.	1	.....	Montgomery, Ala.	1	.....
Boise, Idaho	2	.....	New Orleans, La.	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	1	.....	North Little Rock, Ark.	1	.....
Cadillac, Mich.	1	.....	Oakland, Calif.	2	.....
Canton, Ohio	4	.....	Ogden, Utah	40	.....
Centralia, Ill.	1	.....	Oshkosh, Wis.	1	.....
Chanute, Kans.	1	.....	Pasadena, Calif.	3	.....
Charleston, W. Va.	1	.....	Peoria, Ill.	5	.....
Chicago, Ill.	2	.....	Piqua, Ohio	5	.....
Chillicothe, Ohio	1	.....	Pontiac, Mich.	2	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	.....	Portland, Oreg.	41	.....
Columbus, Ohio	1	.....	Providence, R. I.	1	.....
Coshocton, Ohio	1	.....	Pueblo, Colo.	1	.....
Dallas, Tex.	9	.....	Racine, Wis.	5	.....
Davenport, Iowa	29	.....	Raleigh, N. C.	1	.....
Denver, Colo.	26	.....	Riverside, Calif.	3	.....
Des Moines, Iowa	1	.....	Roanoke, Va.	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.	8	.....	Rock Island, Ill.	2	.....
Dubuque, Iowa	1	.....	Sacramento, Calif.	3	.....
Eau Claire, Wis.	1	.....	St. Cloud, Minn.	7	.....
El Paso, Tex.	2	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.	16	.....
Farrell, Pa.	1	.....	St. Paul, Minn.	11	.....
Fond du Lac, Wis.	18	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah	1	.....
Galesburg, Ill.	3	.....	Sandusky, Ohio	1	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4	.....	San Jose, Calif.	1	.....
Great Falls, Mont.	1	.....	South Bend, Ind.	1	.....
Green Bay, Wis.	20	.....	Spartanburg, N. C.	1	.....
Hot Springs, Ark.	2	.....	Springfield, Ill.	1	.....
Huntington, W. Va.	1	.....	Steubenville, Ohio	1	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	3	.....	Stockton, Calif.	2	.....
Janesville, Wis.	2	.....	Toledo, Ohio	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	4	.....	Tucson, Ariz.	1	.....
Kokomo, Ind.	24	.....	Waco, Tex.	1	.....
La Fayette, Ind.	2	.....	Wausau, Wis.	4	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.	3	.....	Winston-Salem, N. C.	1	.....
Long Beach, Calif.	14	.....	Youngstown, Ohio	6	.....
Los Angeles, Calif.	7	.....			

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Beaumont, Tex.	.....	1	Los Angeles, Calif.	2	2
Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	1	New York, N. Y.	1	.....
Kenosha, Wis.	.....	1			

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 24, and weekly reports from cities, p. 50.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Monthly State Reports, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.
Arizona (August):	
Maricopa County—	
Phoenix	1
Delaware (November):	
Wilmington	12
Delaware City	1
Harrington	1
Bethel	1
Middletown	4
Seaford	3
Kenton	3
Total	25
District of Columbia:	
June	5
October	22
November	16
Illinois (November):	
Champaign County—	
Champaign	1
Coles County—	
Mattoon	1
Charleston	1
Cook County—	
Chicago	35
La Grange	1
Edgar County—	
Hume	1
Prairie Township	1
ranklin County—	
West Frankfort	7
Fulton County—	
Lewistown	1
Lewistown Township	1
Jackson County—	
Murphysboro	1
Jersey County—	
Jerseyville	1
Grafton	1
Kane County—	
Aurora	5
Knox County—	
Galesburg	6
Lake County—	
Waukegan	2
North Chicago	3
La Salle County—	
Grand Rapids	1
Madison County—	
Alton	10
Madison	3
Wood River	3
Highland	1
State Hospital	2
Mason County—	
Havana	3
Montgomery County—	
Sailor Springs	1
Morgan County—	
Jacksonville	9
Waverly	2
Woodson	1
McDonough County—	
New Philadelphia	1
Hire Township	1
McLeaan County—	
Dnvers	1
Illinois (November)—Continued.	
Rock Island County—	
Rock Island	2
Moline	4
Sangamon County—	
Springfield	1
Williamsville	1
St. Clair County—	
Belleville	12
Freeburg Township	2
Union County—	
Anna	1
Wayne County—	
Hickory Hill Township	1
White County—	
Grayville	1
Will County—	
Joliet	7
Joliet Township	13
Williamson County—	
Cambria	2
Marion	3
Winnebago County—	
Rockford	3
State Institution—	
Kankakee	2
Clinton County—	
Breese	6
Bartelso	1
Total	170
Kansas (November):	
Atchison County—	
Atchison	1
Barton County—	
Hoisington	3
Bourbon County—	
Fort Scott	1
Butler County—	
Oil Hill	2
Midian	1
Augusta	2
El Dorado	5
Cherokee County—	
Columbus	3
Faulkner	1
Galena	1
Comanche County—	
Protection	2
Cowley County—	
Winfield	1
Crawford County—	
Arcadia	1
Franklin	1
Pittsburg	2
Dickinson County—	
Herrington	3
Douglas County—	
Lawrence (R. F. D. 1)	2
Gray County—	
Cimarron	1
Greenwood County—	
Virgil	1
Ruweda	1
Jackson County—	
Holton	1
Johnson County—	
Olathe	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.
Kansas (November)—Continued.	
Kearny County—	
Lakin	1
Labette County—	
Oswego	1
Bartlett	1
Parsons	1
Leavenworth County—	
Lenape	1
Tonganoxie	1
Leavenworth	1
Marion County—	
Hillsboro	1
Marshall Couty—	
Irving	2
Meade County—	
Plains	1
Miami County—	
Fontana	5
Paola	1
Nemaha County—	
Seneca	1
Neosho County—	
Chanute	2
Osage County—	
Osage (R. F. D.)	1
Rawlins County—	
McDonald	1
Riley County—	
Manhattan	1
Russell County—	
Lucas	1
Sedgwick County—	
Oatville	1
Wichita	3
Shawnee County—	
Topeka	2
Sumner County—	
Udall (R. F. D.)	1
Woodson County—	
Toronto	2
Wyandotte County—	
Kansas City	4
Total	74
Michigan (November):	
Allegan County—	
Martin Township	1
Cheshire Township	1
Bay County—	
Bay City	11
Calhoun County—	
Athens Township	1
Battle Creek Township	1
Burlington Township	3
Genesee County—	
Fenton	1
Flint	2
Gratiot County—	
Pine River Township	1
Hillsdale County—	
Hillsdale Township	1
Wright Township	1
Mo. Star Township	1
Ingham County—	
Lansing Township	1
Lansing	11
Leroy Township	1
Ionia County—	
Odessa Township	3
Kalamazoo County—	
Galesburg	1
Kalamazoo	2
Kent County—	
Grand Rapids	1
Macomb County—	
Mount Clemens	1
Marquette County—	
Marquette	2
Osceola County—	
Middle Branch Township	1

Place.	New cases reported.
Michigan (November)—Continued.	
Otsego County—	
Gaylord	1
Oakland County—	
Pontiac	2
Ottawa County—	
Holland	2
Montcalm County—	
Howard City	1
Saginaw County—	
Blumfield Township	1
Swan Creek Township	1
St. Clair County—	
China Township	1
Port Huron	1
Shiawassee County—	
Corumma	1
Washtenaw County—	
York Township	3
Ann Arbor	5
Wayne County—	
Wayne	1
Highland Park	3
Wexford County—	
Cadillac	1
Total	73
New Mexico (November):	
Bernalillo County	6
Chaves County	13
Colfax County	1
Eddy County	4
Luna County	2
Mora County	2
Otero County	4
Roosevelt County	5
San Miguel County	2
Taos County	1
Union County	4
Valencia County	2
Total	46
New York (February):	
Albany County—	
Albany	3
Allegany County—	
Wellsville	2
Cattaraugus County—	
Olean	4
Cayuga County—	
Auburn	1
Chemung County—	
Southport (town)	2
Dutchess County—	
Hudson River State Hospital	1
Erie County—	
Buffalo	7
Lackawanna	3
Tonawanda	1
Tonawanda (town)	1
Franklin County—	
Waverly (town)	1
Greene County—	
Catskill	1
Herkimer County—	
Herkimer	2
Jefferson County—	
Clayton	1
Carthage	1
Monroe County—	
Rochester	1
Niagara County—	
North Tonawanda	1
Orleans County—	
Albion	1
Oswego County—	
Hannibal (town)	1
Hastings (town)	1
Sandy Creek (town)	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.
New York (February)—Continued.	
Putnam County—	
Kent (town)	2
Rensselaer County—	
Troy	1
Brunswick (town)	1
St. Lawrence County—	
Canton (town)	1
Gouverneur	1
Saratoga County—	
Mechanicsville	10
Seneca County—	
Waterloo	1
Steuben County—	
Corning	2
Suffolk County—	
Center Islip State Hospital	1
Sullivan County—	
Rockland (town)	1
Tompkins County—	
Ithaca	1
Ulster County—	
Kingston	2
Plattekill (town)	1
Wawarsing (town)	1
Warren County—	
Johnsburg (town)	1
New York City	20
Total	84
New York (September):	
Albany County—	
Albany	9
Watervliet	1
Colonie (town)	1
Green Island	1
Allegany County—	
Scio (town)	1
Wellsville (town)	1
Wellsville	1
Broome County—	
Binghamton	1
Cattaraugus County—	
Dayton (town)	1
Ellicottville (town)	1
Little Valley (town)	2
Little Valley	1
Cattaraugus	1
Randolph (town)	1
Delevan	1
Cayuga County—	
Auburn	3
Genoa (town)	1
Chautauqua County—	
Jamestown	2
Arkwright (town)	1
Ellington (town)	1
Silver Creek	2
Pomfret (town)	2
Portland (town)	1
Villenova (town)	1
Chemung County—	
Elmira	4
Chenango County—	
Bainbridge	1
Norwich (town)	1
Clinton County—	
Plattsburg	1
Plattsburg (town)	1
Columbia County—	
Hudson	1
Austerlitz (town)	1
Chatham	1
Stockport (town)	1
Cortland County—	
Cortland	5
Homer	1
Delaware County—	
Sidney (town)	1

Place.	New cases reported.
New York (September)—Continued.	
Dutchess County—	
Poughkeepsie	1
Red Hook (town)	1
Tivoli	1
Erie County—	
Buffalo	18
Tonawanda	105
Amherst (town)	2
Hamburg (town)	1
Holland (town)	1
Essex County—	
Elizabethtown (town)	1
Franklin County—	
Chateaugay	1
Waverly (town)	1
Westville (town)	1
Fulton County—	
Gloversville	1
Genesee County—	
Pembroke (town)	1
Herkimer County—	
Herkimer	1
Jefferson County—	
Watertown	3
Rodman (town)	1
Wilna (town)	1
Carthage	1
Lewis County—	
Croghan (town)	1
Harrisville	1
New Bremen (town)	1
Livingston County—	
Lima (town)	1
Dansville	1
Sparta (town)	1
Monroe County—	
Rochester	9
Brockport	1
Montgomery County—	
Amsterdam	1
Nassau County—	
Hempstead (town)	2
Mineola	1
Niagara County—	
Lockport	1
Niagara Falls	1
North Tonawanda	17
Lewiston (town)	1
Oneida County—	
Rome	1
Utica	1
Verona (town)	1
Western (town)	1
Onondaga County—	
Syracuse	7
La Fayette (town)	1
Marcellus	1
Skaneateles (town)	3
Skaneateles	1
State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	1
Ontario County—	
Shortsville	1
Orange County—	
Middletown	1
Newburgh	6
Oswego County—	
Richland (town)	1
Otsego County—	
Oneonta (town)	1
Otego	3
Cooperstown	1
Westford (town)	1
Rensselaer County—	
Troy	9
Brunswick (town)	1
St. Lawrence County—	
Fine (town)	2
Piercefield	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.
New York (September)—Continued.	
Saratoga County—	
Saratoga Springs	5
Stillwater (town)	1
Schenectady County—	
Schenectady	3
Schoharie County—	
Richmondville	1
Seneca County—	
Interlaken	1
Steuben County—	
Corning	8
Hornell	1
Bath	1
Jasper (town)	3
Troupsburg (town)	1
Wayland (town)	3
Suffolk County—	
Brookhaven (town)	18
Sag Harbor	1
Huntington (town)	3
Central Islip Hospital	1
Sullivan County—	
Woodridge	1
Liberty (town)	1
Neversink (town)	1
Rockland (town)	1
Tioga County—	
Barton (town)	2
Owego	2
Tompkins County—	
Ithaca	2
Newfield (town)	1
Ulster County—	
Kingston	1
Saugerties	1
Warren County—	
Warrensburg (town)	1
Washington County—	
Granville (town)	1
Wayne County—	
Butler (town)	1
Galen (town)	1
Westchester County—	
White Plains	4
Mount Vernon	1
Yonkers	4
Pelham Manor	1
Scarsdale (town)	1
Wyoming County—	
Middlebury (town)	1
New York City	199
Total	565
New York (October):	
Albany County—	
Albany	5
Watervliet	1
Colonie (town)	2
Green Island	1
Westerlo (town)	1
Allegany County—	
Genesee (town)	1
Broome County—	
Whitney Point	2
Cattaraugus County—	
Olean	2
Cold Spring (town)	1
East Randolph	1
Little Valley (town)	1
Chautauqua County—	
Mina (town)	4
Ripley (town)	1
Villenova (town)	1
Chemung County—	
Elmira	1
Chenango County—	
Oxford (town)	2

Place.	New cases reported.
New York (October)—Continued.	
Clinton County—	
Plattsburg	1
Rouses Point	1
Chazey (town)	6
Columbia County—	
Stockport (town)	1
Cortland County—	
Cortland	2
Delaware County—	
Hancock (town)	1
Dutchess County—	
Beacon	2
Poughkeepsie	1
Fishkill (town)	2
Fishkill	2
Erie County—	
Buffalo	11
Lackawanna	1
Tonawanda	25
Amherst (town)	2
Angola	1
Akron	1
Essex County—	
Ticonderoga	1
Fulton County—	
Gloversville	1
Broadalbin (town)	1
Genesee County—	
Batavia	1
Greene County—	
Catskill	1
Herkimer County—	
Frankfort	2
Jefferson County—	
Adams	1
Rodman (town)	6
Watertown (town)	1
Livingston County—	
Caledonia	1
Conesus (town)	2
Dansville	5
Sparta (town)	5
Monroe County—	
Rochester	9
Montgomery County—	
Amsterdam	3
Nassau County—	
North Hempstead (town)	1
Niagara County—	
Niagara Falls	1
North Tonawanda	15
Pendleton (town)	1
Oneida County—	
Rome	4
Utica	3
Augusta (town)	1
Boonville (town)	1
Boonville	5
Floyd (town)	1
Waterville	1
Western (town)	1
Oriskany	1
Onondaga County—	
Syracuse	5
Salina (town)	1
Skaneateles (town)	1
Van Buren (town)	1
Ontario County—	
Manchester (town)	1
Shortsville	8
Orange County—.	
Middletown	1
Newburgh	4
Port Jervis	1
Walden	1
Oswego County—	
Oswego	1
Pulaski	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.
New York (October)—Continued.	
Otsego County—	
Oneonta	1
Laurens (town)	1
Otego	1
Rensselaer County—	
Troy	3
Berlin (town)	1
St. Lawrence County—	
Ogdensburg	1
Fine (town)	3
Gouverneur	1
Massena	1
Potsdam (town)	1
Russell (town)	1
Saratoga County—	
Saratoga Springs	2
Corinth	2
Stillwater (town)	1
Schenectady County—	
Schenectady	2
Schoharie County—	
Richmondville	2
Schuyler County—	
Cayuta (town)	1
Seneca County—	
Willard State Hospital	2
Steuben County—	
Hornell	1
Painted Post	1
Hartsville (town)	2
Wayland	1
Suffolk County—	
Brookhaven (town)	9
Huntington (town)	3
Islip (town)	1
Riverhead (town)	1
Central Islip State Hospital	4
Sullivan County—	
Bethel (town)	1
Fallsburgh (town)	2
Rockland (town)	2
Monticello	1
Ulster County—	
Kingston	2
Rosendale	1
Warren County—	
Warrensburg (town)	1
Washington County—	
Fort Ann (town)	1
Westchester County—	
White Plains	4
Mount Vernon	1
New Rochelle	1
Ossining	1
Yonkers	2
Greenburgh (town)	1
Larchmont	1
Wyoming County—	
Arcade	2
Genesee Falls (town)	1
New York City	144
Total	408
New York (November):	
Albany County—	
Albany	5
Watervliet	2
Allegany County—	
Wellsville	1
Broome County—	
Binghamton	3
Cattaraugus County—	
Olean	2
Ellicottville	4
Cayuga County—	
Auburn	1
Union Springs	1
Chautauqua County—	
Jamestown	3
New York (November)—Continued.	
Chemung County—	
Elmira	1
Southport (town)	4
Van Etten (town)	1
Clinton County—	
Schuyler Falls (town)	1
Columbia County—	
Hudson	1
Delaware County—	
Hamden (town)	1
Dutchess County—	
Beacon	1
Milan (town)	1
Erie County—	
Buffalo	4
Tonawanda	3
Williamsville	2
Buffalo State Hospital	1
Fulton County—	
Gloversville	1
Ephratah (town)	1
Greene County—	
New Baltimore (town)	1
Herkimer County—	
Herkimer	1
Jefferson County—	
Adams (town)	1
Clayton	1
Chaumont	1
Lewis County—	
Port Leyden	1
Livingston County—	
Caledonia	2
Madison County—	
Brookfield (town)	1
Hamilton	1
Nelson (town)	1
Monroe County—	
Rochester	9
Clarkson (town)	1
Pittsford	1
Nassau County—	
Hempstead (town)	1
Oyster Bay (town)	1
Niagara County—	
Lewiston (town)	1
Royalton (town)	1
Oneida County—	
Utica	1
Trenton (town)	1
Onondaga County—	
Syracuse	2
Manlius (town)	1
Orange County—	
Newburgh	1
Walden	1
Oswego County—	
Oswego	1
Redfield (town)	1
Rensselaer County—	
Troy	1
North Greenbush (town)	3
Poestenkill (town)	1
Schodack (town)	1
St. Lawrence County—	
Canton (town)	1
Fine (town)	1
Pierrepont (town)	1
Saratoga County—	
Clifton Park (town)	1
Schuyler County—	
Hector (town)	1
Seneca County—	
Willard State Hospital	2
Steuben County—	
Caton (town)	1
Corning (town)	6
Sullivan County—	
Liberty	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.
New York (November)—Continued.	
Tioga County—	
Tioga	1
Ulster County—	
Kingston	2
Lloyd (town)	1
Olive (town)	1
Shandaken (town)	1
Warren County—	
Glens Falls	1
Wayne County—	
Wolcott	1
Westchester County—	
White Plains	2
Mount Vernon	1
Port Chester	1
Mamaroneck	1
New York City	106
Total	220
North Carolina (November):	
Alamance County	1
Alexander County	1
Ashe County	1
Beaufort County	1
Bertie County	1
Bladen County	4
Brunswick County	1
Buncombe County	1
Burke County	1
Cabarrus County	1
Caldwell County	6
Carteret County	1
Caswell County	1
Catawba County	1
Cherokee County	2
Cleveland County	2
Davidson County	2
Davie County	3
Duplin County	4
Durham County	3
Forsyth County	6
Franklin County	2
Gaston County	4
Graham County	1
Guilford County	5
Haywood County	4
Hertford County	2
Iredell County	1
Lenoir County	2
Madison County	2
Martin County	6
Mecklenburg County	4
Northampton County	2
Orange County	1
Pasquotank County	6
Pender County	1
Perquimans County	8
Pitt County	12
Randolph County	6
Richmond County	3
Robeson County	4
Rockingham County	1
Rowan County	1
Rutherford County	3
Sampson County	1
Scotland County	2
Stokes County	1
Surry County	3
Swain County	1
Union County	1
Watauga County	1
Wayne County	3
Wilson County	3
Total	141
Pennsylvania (November):	
Adams County	2
Allegheny County	35
Armstrong County	15
Beaver County	2
Bedford County	13
Berks County	14
Blair County	8
Bradford County	3
Bucks County	1
Butler County	3
Cambria County	7
Carbon County	5
Center County	3
Chester County	7
Clarion County	1
Clearfield County	3
Clinton County	1
Columbia County	1
Cumberland County	2
Dauphin County	3
Delaware County	8
Elk County	2
Erie County	5
Fayette County	13
Forest County	1
Franklin County	11
Greene County	2
Huntingdon County	3
Indiana County	5
Jefferson County	17
Lackawanna County	1
Lancaster County	8
Lawrence County	3
Lebanon County	4
Lehigh County	7
Luzerne County	2
Lycoming County	6
McKean County	1
Mercer County	2
Mifflin County	5
Monroe County	3
Montgomery County	9
Montour County	2
Northampton County	3
Northumberland County	1
Perry County	1
Philadelphia County	42
Potter County	3
Schuylkill County	2
Snyder County	1
Somerset County	5
Tioga County	7
Venango County	9
Warren County	1
Washington County	13
Westmoreland County	5
York County	28
Total	370
Rhode Island (November):	
Cranston	3
Cumberland	1
Newport	1
North Providence	1
Providence	3
Scituate	3
Tiverton	2
Total	14
Washington (November):	
Chelan County	1
Clarke County—	
Dayton	1
Garfield County	1
King County—	
Seattle	2
Klickitat County	1
Okanogan County	1
Snohomish County	2
Stanwood	3
Walla Walla County—	
Walla Walla	4

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Monthly State Reports, 1919—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.
Washington (November)—Contd.	
Whatcom County—	
Bellingham	2
Yakima County	4
Total	22
Wisconsin (November):	
Columbia County	2
Dunn County	1
Eau Claire County	2
Kenosha County	1
Marathon County	1
Marinette County	1
Milwaukee County	3
Polk County	1
Portage County	3
Richland County	3
Rusk County	2
Washington County	3
Waupaca County	1
Winnebago County	1
Total	25

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	2	
Ann Arbor, Mich.		1
Baltimore, Md.	3	2
Barberton, Ohio.		1
Beverly, Mass.	1	
Birmingham, Ala.	2	
Boston, Mass.	1	1
Bridgeport, Conn.	2	1
Cadillac, Mich.	1	
Canton, Ohio.		1
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	1	
Charleston, S. C.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	4	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	2
Cleveland, Ohio.	2	
Coffeyville, Kans.	1	
Columbia, S. C.	1	
Columbus, Ohio.	1	
Concord, N. H.	2	
Cumberland, Md.	1	
Dallas, Tex.	2	
Danville, Ill.	2	
Dayton, Ohio.	1	
Detroit, Mich.	5	
El Paso, Tex.	2	1
Flint, Mich.	2	1
Fort Scott, Kans.	1	
Galesburg, Ill.		1
Hartford, Conn.		1
Holland, Mich.	1	
Homestead, Pa.	1	
Indianapolis, Ind.	1	
Ironton, Ohio.	2	
Jamestown, N. Y.	1	
Johnstown, Pa.	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	3	
Kansas City, Mo.	1	2
Leavenworth, Kans.	1	
Lebanon, Pa.	1	
Leominster, Mass.	1	
Lexington, Ky.		2
Lima, Ohio.	5	
Los Angeles, Calif.	3	2
Louisville, Ky.		1
Macon, Ga.		1
Marinette, Wis.	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	
Minneapolis, Minn.	1	
Newark, N. J.	1	
New Bedford, Mass.	1	
New Orleans, La.	3	1
New York, N. Y.	15	1
Norfolk, Va.	1	
Omaha, Nebr.	1	
Paducah, Ky.	1	
Passaic, N. J.	1	
Paterson, N. J.	1	
Petersburg, Va.	1	
Philadelphia, Pa.	5	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	
Pontiac, Mich.	2	
Portland, Me.	2	
Pottstown, Pa.	1	
Reading, Pa.	4	
Richmond, Va.	3	
St. Louis, Mo.	3	
St. Paul, Minn.	1	
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	1
San Francisco, Calif.	1	
Springfield, Mo.		1
Staunton, Va.	3	
Sunbury, Pa.	1	
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	
Toledo, Ohio.	2	
Trenton, N. J.	1	
Tucson, Ariz.	1	
Washington, D. C.	3	
West Hoboken, N. J.	1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	1
Wilmington, Del.	2	
Wilmington, N. C.	2	
Winston-Salem, N. C.	1	1
York, Pa.	2	

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Abilene, Tex.	14,954		2							
Adams, Mass.	14,406	5								
Akron, Ohio	93,604	20	8		18		24		23	
Alameda, Calif.	28,433	10	1		19		1			
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	14,509	7			1				7	5
Alexandria, La.	16,232	4								
Alexandria, Va.	17,959	9	2		1					1
Allentown, Pa.	65,109		3		12		1			
Alliance, Ohio.	19,581	3					2			1
Alton, Ill.	23,783	15	2				1			
Altoona, Pa.	59,712		40		251		3			
Amesbury, Mass.	10,200	2								
Anaconda, Mont.	10,631	2								
Anderson, Ind.	24,230	6								2
Ann Arbor, Mich.	15,041	11	3	1	3		4			
Anniston, Ala.	14,326		1							
Ansonia, Conn.	16,954	0			1		5		1	
Appleton, Wis.	18,005	5								1
Arlington, Mass.	13,073	5	3				1		1	
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,629	1								
Ashland, Ky.	12,195		1				2		1	
Ashtabula, Ohio.	22,008	7			6	1				1
Atchison, Kans.	16,785		6							
Atlanta, Ga.	196,144	57	6		10		4			2
Atlantic City, N. J.	59,515	9	9		15				2	
Attleboro, Mass.	19,776	6	3				8	1		
Auburn, Me.	16,607		1				2			
Aurora, Ill.	34,795	9								
Austin, Tex.	35,612	6	4							
Bakersfield, Calif.	17,543	2								
Baltimore, Md.	594,637	211	61	4	27	1	35		30	21
Bangor, Me.	26,958								1	
Barberton, Ohio.	14,187	6	1				1			
Baton Rouge, La.	17,544	7								
Battle Creek, Mich.	30,159		7		1		12			
Bayonne, N. J.	72,204		2		1		1		1	
Beatrice, Nebr.	10,437	6	1							
Beaumont, Tex.	28,851	21							1	
Bedford, Ind.	10,613	3								
Belleville, N. J.	12,797						1		2	
Beloit, Wis.	18,547	1	3							
Benton Harbor, Mich.	11,099				1					
Berkeley, Calif.	60,427	9	1		12		2			1
Berlin, N. H.	13,862	3			1					
Bethlehem, Pa.	14,353		1		11		2		1	1
Beverly, Mass.	22,128	4			2				1	1
Biddeford, Me.	17,760	4								
Billings, Mont.	15,123	6							1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	54,864	17	2				1		4	4
Birmingham, Ala.	189,716	59	3		5		8		2	10
Bloomfield, N. J.	19,013	1			1		3			
Bloomington, Ill.	27,462	5	7	1					1	
Bloomington, Ind.	11,661						2			
Bluefield, W. Va.	16,123		2				3			
Boise, Idaho.	35,951	13					3			
Boston, Mass.	767,813	220	48	4	183	4	97	1	40	24
Braddock, Pa.	22,060		2		45		3			
Brazil, Ind.	10,472								2	
Bridgeport, Conn.	124,724	35	22	4	26	2	3		3	1
Bristol, Conn.	16,318	5	1				2		2	2
Brookline, Mass.	33,526	6			1		1		1	
Brunswick, Ga.	10,984	2								
Buffalo, N. Y.	475,781	119	159	11	13		41	1	26	12
Burlington, Iowa.	25,144								6	
Burlington, Vt.	21,802	7			1		1			
Butler, Pa.	28,677		8				7			
Butte, Mont.	44,057	19	1				1		15	2
Cadillac, Mich.	10,158	1	4		10					
Cairo, Ill.	15,995	3	3		1		1			1
Cambridge, Mass.	114,293	27	14	2	11		9		3	2
Camden, N. J.	108,117		6		6		2		3	
Canton, Ill.	13,674	4								
Canton, Ohio.	62,566	25	5	2			3			2

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	11,146	4								
Carbondale, Pa.	19,597		4							
Centralia, Ill.	11,838	4								
Chanute, Kans.	12,968	1								
Charleston, S. C.	61,041	18	4		8		3		2	1
Charleston, W. Va.	31,060	10	11				3			
Charlotte, N. C.	40,759	14	2	1			3		1	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	61,575	7	1				5			1
Chelsea, Mass.	48,405	13							4	3
Chester, Pa.	41,857		3		1					
Cheyenne, Wyo.	[1] 11,320	7					1			
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22,863	8	2		9					
Chicago, Ill.	2,547,201	622	158	10	172	2	252	4	300	50
Chicopee, Mass.	29,950	7	2		13		2			1
Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,625	5	1				1		1	2
Cicero, Ill.	20,846	5	7		1		7		2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	414,248	125	25		45		32		11	6
Cleveland, Ohio.	692,259	172	60	3	156		35		20	31
Clinton, Mass.	[1] 13,075	0					2		1	
Coatesville, Pa.	14,998		2				1			
Coffeyville, Kans.	18,331	3	7				2			
Cohoes, N. Y.	25,292	10								1
Colorado Springs, Colo.	38,935	9					1		11	3
Columbia, S. C.	35,165		3						1	
Columbus, Ga.	26,306	11	1				2		1	
Columbus, Ohio.	220,135	68	7				8		5	5
Concord, N. H.	22,858	13					1			
Connellsville, Pa.	15,876						1			
Corpus Christi, Tex.	10,789		3							
Cortland, N. Y.	13,321	2					3			
Covington, Ky.	59,623	15	10		2		1		1	3
Cranston, R. I.	26,773	5								
Cumberland, Md.	26,686	5	2		1		1		4	
Dallas, Tex.	129,738	39	34	1			4		3	4
Danbury, Conn.	22,931	5	2							
Danvers, Mass.	10,037	1								
Danville, Ill.	32,969	10								
Danville, Va.	20,183		1							
Davenport, Iowa.	49,618		1							
Dayton, Ohio.	128,959	39	14	1	1		1		4	
Dedham, Mass.	10,618	2			25					
Denver, Colo.	268,439	80	13		2		9	1		12
Des Moines, Iowa.	104,052		1				6			
Detroit, Mich.	619,648	231	113	12	117	2	111	4	44	16
Dover, N. H.	13,276	3								
Du Bois.	14,994		4				2			
Dubuque, Iowa.	40,096	12	3				1			1
Duluth, Minn.	97,077	16	14		5		1		3	
Durham, N. C.	26,160	8			1		2			2
East Chicago, Ind.	39,286	14		1						1
Easthampton, Mass.	10,656		1		1					
East Orange, N. J.	43,761	7			3		3		3	
East Providence, R. I.	18,485		2				2			
East St. Louis, Ill.	77,312	16	1		1					
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,887		1		1		2			
Elgin, Ill.	28,562	4					1			
Elizabeth, N. J.	88,830		7		9		5		1	1
Elmira, N. Y.	38,272	9			54		1			1
El Paso, Tex.	69,149	20	2				2			8
Elwood, Ind.	11,022	1					1		1	
Englewood, N. J.	12,603	2	1		1					
Erie, Pa.	76,592		9		11		3		6	
Eureka, Calif.	15,142	2								1
Evanston, Ill.	29,304	11	2		1		11			
Everett, Mass.	40,160	14	8	2			1			
Fairmont, W. Va.	16,111		4				2			
Fall River, Mass.	129,828	27	13	3	9		1		5	2
Fargo, N. Dak.	17,872	1	2		2		9		1	
Farrell, Pa.	10,190		3		1					
Findlay, Ohio.	[2] 14,858	2	3	1					1	

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1910.

[2] Population Apr. 13, 1910.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Flint, Mich.	57,386	17	12	.....	18	.....	0	1	.....	.....
Fond du Lac, Wis.	21,486	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fort Dodge, Iowa.	21,039	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Scott, Kans.	19,564	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forth Smith, Ark.	29,390	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.	78,014	12	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	109,597	32	14	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Fostoria, Ohio.	10,959	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Framingham, Mass.	14,149	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Fremont, Nebr.	10,080	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont, Ohio.	11,034	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresno, Calif.	36,314	6	6	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Galesburg, Ill.	24,629	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.	42,650	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Gardner, Mass.	17,554	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Gary, Ind.	56,000	19	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2
Glens Falls, N. Y.	17,160	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	132,861	38	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1
Great Falls, Mont.	[1] 13,948	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Green Bay, Wis.	30,017	12	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield, Mass.	12,251	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Greensboro, N. C.	20,171	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greensburg, Pa.	15,881	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich, Conn.	19,594	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
Hackensack, N. J.	17,412	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hammond, Ind.	27,016	9	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	73,276	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison, N. J.	17,345	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hartford, Conn.	112,531	35	.....	.....	3	.....	20	.....	3	2
Haverhill, Mass.	49,180	17	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Hazelton, Pa.	28,981	.....	2	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Hibbing, Minn.	17,550	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Highland Park, Mich.	33,859	7	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Hoboken, N. J.	78,324	7	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	2
Holland, Mich.	12,459	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Holyoke, Mass.	66,503	13	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	2
Homestead, Pa.	23,071	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Hot Springs, Ark.	17,690	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hudson, N. Y.	12,898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntington, Ind.	10,982	6	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Huntington, W. Va.	47,696	19	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7
Hutchinson, Kans.	21,461	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Independence, Mo.	11,964	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	283,622	74	17	1	5	.....	15	.....	12	7
Ironton, Ohio.	14,079	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Ironwood, Mich.	15,035	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irvington, N. J.	16,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Ishpeming, Mich.	[1] 12,448	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca, N. Y.	16,017	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville, Ill.	15,506	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown, N. Y.	37,431	7	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Janesville, Wis.	14,411	0	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	312,557	.....	22	.....	16	.....	8	.....	6	.....
Johnstown, Pa.	70,473	.....	4	.....	169	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Joplin, Mo.	33,400	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	50,408	17	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	3
Kankakee, Ill.	14,270	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	102,096	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	305,816	84	13	2	36	1	7	.....	3	5
Kearny, N. J.	24,325	9	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Keene, N. H.	10,725	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha, Wis.	32,833	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Kewanee, Ill.	13,607	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.	59,112	.....	6	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1
Kokomo, Ind.	21,929	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Lackawanna, N. Y.	16,219	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette, Ind.	21,481	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2
Lakewood, Ohio.	23,813	10	1	.....	22	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster, Ohio.	16,086	5	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	51,437	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
La Salle, Ill.	12,332	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence, Kans.	13,477	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1910.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Lawrence, Mass	102,923	29	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	5	2
Leavenworth, Kans	[1] 19,363	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon, Pa	20,947	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Leominster, Mass	21,365	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Lexington, Ky	41,997	16	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lima, Ohio	37,145	8	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	1
Lincoln, Nebr	46,957	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln, R. I	10,473	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lockport, N. Y	20,028	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logansport, Ind	21,338	3	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Long Beach, Calif	29,163	7	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Long Branch, N. J	15,733	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Calif	535,485	165	32	1	7	.....	26	.....	75	27
Louisville, Ky	240,808	70	25	3	1	.....	7	.....	10	8
Lowell, Mass	114,366	37	3	.....	.....	.....	10	1	5	3
Lynchburg, Va	33,497	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Lynn, Mass	101,534	28	18	1	1	.....	21	.....	4	1
McKeesport, Pa	48,299	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
McKees Rocks, Pa	20,795	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Macon, Ga	46,099	19	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mahanoy City, Pa	17,709	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malden, Mass	52,243	8	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Manchester, Conn	15,859	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H	79,607	18	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1
Manitowoc, Wis	13,931	5	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	2	1
Mankato, Minn	[1] 10,365	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Marinette, Wis	[1] 14,610	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Marion, Ind	19,923	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Marion, Ohio	24,129	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Marlboro, Mass	15,285	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Marshalltown, Iowa	14,519	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martinsburg, W. Va	12,984	.....	9	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Martins Ferry, Ohio	10,135	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason City, Iowa	14,938	3	1	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mattoon, Ill	12,764	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadville, Pa	13,968	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medford, Mass	26,681	8	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Melrose, Mass	17,724	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Meriden, Conn	29,431	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Methuen, Mass	14,320	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Middletown, N. Y	15,890	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....
Middletown, Ohio	16,384	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis	445,008	86	30	3	40	.....	29	.....	16	.....
Minneapolis, Minn	373,448	86	23	1	1	.....	5	.....	16	5
Mishawaka, Ind	17,083	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Missoula, Mont	19,075	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala	59,201	11	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Monessen, Pa	23,070	.....	2	.....	18	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Monmouth, Ill	10,346	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montclair, N. J	27,087	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Montgomery, Ala	44,039	14	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Morgantown, W. Va	14,444	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Morristown, N. J	13,410	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Moundsville, W. Va	11,513	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Carmel, Pa	20,709	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Mount Vernon, N. Y	37,991	6	1	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Muscatine, Iowa	17,713	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskogee, Okla	47,173	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Nanticoke, Pa	23,811	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn	118,136	53	13	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5
Natick, Mass	10,140	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Newark, N. J	418,789	100	39	1	62	.....	18	.....	11	12
New Bedford, Mass	121,622	33	5	1	68	.....	6	.....	6	1
New Britain, Conn	55,385	17	8	.....	6	.....	6	.....	2	4
New Brunswick, N. J	25,855	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Newburyport, Mass	15,291	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle, Ind	14,144	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Castle, Pa	41,915	.....	3	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
New Haven, Conn	152,275	49	11	.....	58	.....	11	1	6	1

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1919.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
New London, Conn.	21,199	6	1							
New Orleans, La.	377,010	122	8		1		4		19	14
Newton, Mass.	44,345	9	2				17		3	
New York, N. Y.	5,737,492	1,287	344	28	656	14	139	1	297	112
Norfolk, Va.	91,148		3				5			
Norristown, Pa.	31,969		10				1		1	
North Adams, Mass.	[1] 22,019	9								
Northampton, Mass.	20,006	5					1			
North Attleboro, Mass.	11,248	2								
North Braddock, Pa.	15,684		1		31		2			
North Little Rock, Ark.	15,515		1							
North Tonowanda, N. Y.	14,060	2					15			1
Norwalk, Conn.	27,332	8								
Norwich, Conn.	21,923	5	3						1	
Norwood, Ohio.	23,269	8			21		1		1	
Oakland, Calif.	206,405	55	5	1	60		17	1		3
Oak Park, Ill.	27,816	7	3		2		9		3	1
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,845	8								
Ogden, Utah.	32,343	7					3			
Oil City, Pa.	20,162		2						1	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	97,588	19	2	1					3	3
Olean, N. Y.	16,927	7		1						
Omaha, Nebr.	177,777	29					10			2
Orange, N. J.	33,636	13	2	1					2	
Oshkosh, Wis.	36,549	11								4
Paducah, Ky.	25,178								1	
Parkersburg, W. Va.	21,059	9	1							
Parsons, Kans.	15,952		1				1		1	
Pasadena, Calif.	49,620	11	3				4		7	
Passaic, N. J.	74,478	12	4				1		2	3
Paterson, N. J.	140,512	4	8		1		7		5	
Pawtucket, R. I.	60,666	13	5				5			
Peekskill, N. Y.	19,034	5								
Peoria, Ill.	72,184	29	7	1			10			
Petersburg, Va.	25,817	3	1						3	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,735,514	423	86	9	161		59		71	44
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15,879	4							1	
Piqua, Ohio.	14,275	0	1						1	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	586,196		39		28		26		15	
Pittsfield, Mass.	39,678	11					2		3	2
Plainfield, N. J.	24,330	9	3		44		1		1	
Plattsburg, N. Y.	13,111	7							1	
Plymouth, Mass.	14,001	1								
Pomona, Calif.	13,624	3	4						1	1
Pontiac, Mich.	18,006	12	4		68				3	
Port Huron, Mich.	[1] 18,863	1	4		37					
Portland, Me.	64,720	21	3	1	2		7			
Portland, Oreg.	308,399		4	1	4		19		4	2
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,730						2			
Portsmouth, Va.	40,093	17	2							1
Pottstown, Pa.	16,987		2				1			
Pottsville, Pa.	22,717		2				2			
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	30,786	6	1				3		4	1
Providence, R. I.	259,895	60	19			1	14			4
Pueblo, Colo.	56,084		1				3			1
Quincy, Ill.	36,832	7	1						1	1
Quincy, Mass.	39,022	4	5		2		13		3	
Racine, Wis.	47,463	11	1	1			7			
Rahway, N. J.	10,361	2	2				1			
Raleigh, N. C.	20,274	9	2				2			
Reading, Pa.	111,607		7				2		1	
Redlands, Calif.	14,573	3	1				1			
Richmond, Ind.	25,080	5	4		1		2		3	
Richmond, Va.	158,702	47	11				7		13	7
Riverside, Calif.	20,496	6	2							1
Roanoke, Va.	46,282	14	5				1			1
Rochester, N. Y.	264,714	70	26	1	103		19		13	4
Rockford, Ill.	56,739	15	6				6			1
Rock Island, Ill.	29,452	6	3	1						
Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,673	4	1						1	1
Rome, N. Y.	24,259		3				1		2	

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1910.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rutland, Vt.	15,038	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sacramento, Calif.	68,984	23	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Saginaw, Mich.	56,469	13	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
St. Cloud, Minn.	12,013	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph, Mo.	85,498	38	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
St. Louis, Mo.	768,650	207	124	9	56	...	37	2	33	11
St. Paul, Minn.	252,465	43	10	...	2	...	7	...	10	2
Salem, Mass.	49,346	15	11	2	...	...	7	...	...	1
Salt Lake City, Utah.	121,623	30	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	2
San Angelo, Tex.	[1] 10,321	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
San Diego, Calif.	56,412	17	2	...	...	...	2	...	13	2
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,226	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sanford, Me.	11,217	6	1	...	14	...	3	...	...	...
San Francisco, Calif.	471,023	123	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	14
San Jose, Calif.	39,810	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Santa Ana, Calif.	10,981	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santa Barbara, Calif.	15,360	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Santa Cruz, Calif.	15,150	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,839	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugus, Mass.	10,210	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	14,130	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Savannah, Ga.	69,250	38	4	1	...	...	2	...	1	2
Schenectady, N. Y.	103,774	18	4	...	...	...	1	...	7	1
Scranton, Pa.	149,541	...	7	...	1	...	13	...	7	...
Shamokin, Pa.	21,274	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Sharon, Pa.	19,156	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelbyville, Ind.	11,201	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Shenandoah, Pa.	29,753	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Sioux City, Iowa.	58,568	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	16,887	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Somerville, Mass.	88,618	21	1	...	5	...	2	...	1	...
South Bend, Ind.	70,967	18	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Spartanburg, S. C.	21,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Springfield, Ill.	62,623	15	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
Springfield, Mass.	108,668	28	3	...	1	1	9	...	3	1
Springfield, Mo.	41,169	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Springfield, Ohio.	52,296	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
Stamford, Conn.	31,810	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	...
Staunton, Va.	11,823	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Steubenville, Ohio.	28,259	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stillwater, Minn.	[1] 10,198	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stockton, Calif.	36,209	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sunbury, Pa.	16,661	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior, Wis.	47,167	15	...	...	8	...	2	...	3	...
Syracuse, N. Y.	158,559	48	4	1	2	...	10	...	8	1
Taunton, Mass.	36,610	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Terre Haute, Ind.	67,361	20	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Toledo, Ohio.	202,010	55	8	...	149	...	26	1	4	7
Topeka, Kans.	49,538	18	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Traverse City, Mich.	14,090	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trenton, N. J.	113,974	28	13	...	19	1	3	...	2	1
Trinidad, Colo.	14,413	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troy, N. Y.	78,094	21	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Tucson, Ariz.	17,324	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	10,824	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Union, N. J.	25,370	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Vallejo, Calif.	13,803	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Waco, Tex.	34,015	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Waltham, Mass.	31,011	5	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	...
Warren, Pa.	15,083	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Washington, D. C.	369,282	125	37	10	5	...	20	...	22	6
Washington, Pa.	22,076	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watertown, Mass.	15,188	3	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...
Wausau, Wis.	19,666	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Chester, Pa.	13,403	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Westfield, Mass.	18,769	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Hoboken, N. J.	44,386	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
West New York, N. J.	19,613	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
West Orange, N. J.	13,964	0	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1910.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 13, 1919—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Wheeling, W. Va	43,657	16	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
White Plains, N. Y	23,331	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans	73,597	15	12	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	78,334	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	4	.....
Wilkinsburg, Pa	23,809	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Williamsport, Pa	34,123	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Wilmington, Del	95,369	25	8	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, N. C	30,400	13	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3
Winchester, Mass	10,812	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Winona, Minn	[1] 18,583	3	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winston-Salem, N. C	33,136	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Winthrop, Mass	13,105	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Woburn, Mass	16,076	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass	166,106	58	8	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	4
York, Pa	52,770	.....	9	.....	32	.....	16	.....	3	.....
Youngstown, Ohio	112,282	31	7	.....	6	.....	6	.....	4	1
Zanesville, Ohio	31,320	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1910.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CHINA.

Human Anthrax—Hankow.

A case of anthrax infection of the fauces, occurring in a Chinese woman, was reported at Hankow, China, November 24, 1919.

GREECE.

Plague—Saloniki.

Plague was reported present at Saloniki, Greece, from October 6 to November 16, 1919, with 13 cases.

TURKEY.

Inoculation Against Plague—Constantinople.

Information has been received that during the week ended November 15, 1919, 980 persons were inoculated against plague at Constantinople; 20 suspect cases, with 6 fatalities, had been notified.

INFLUENZA.

The following information was taken from reports received during the week ended January 2, 1920:

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers	Nov. 1-30	8	7	Department of Algiers, Nov. 11-20: Cases, 34.
Oran	Nov. 11-20	5		Department.
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Nov. 2-22	6	2	
Brazil:				
Sao Paulo	Oct. 27-Nov. 2		2	
Chile:				
Coquimbo	Nov. 16-22		2	
China:				
Hankow	do			Present among Europeans, with numerous cases. Mild.
Great Britain:				
Greater London	Nov. 23-29		19	
Portsmouth	do		2	
Greece:				
Athens	Oct. 12-Nov. 2		14	
Kalamata	Oct. 1-31			Present.
Honduras:				
Tegucigalpa	Nov. 18-22			Do.
Spain:				
Valencia	Nov. 24-29	8	3	
Switzerland:				
Basel	Oct. 26-Nov. 15	37		Total, July 29-Oct. 25: Cases, 180; deaths, 5.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended Jan. 2, 1920.[1]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy	Nov. 4–10		2	
Chosen:				
Chemulpo	Oct. 1–31	6	4	
Fusan	do	34	30	
Japan:				
Kobe	Nov. 24–30	2		
Taiwan				For entire Island: Oct. 22–Nov. 20, 1919: Cases, 645; deaths, 374.
Tokyo	Nov. 10–20	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 2–8	9	3	
Provinces				Nov. 2–8, 1919: Cases, 528; deaths, 348.
Albay	Nov. 2–8	163	112	
Ambos Camarines	do	13	10	
Antique	do	7	5	
Batangas	do	12	9	
Bohol	do	5	4	
Cagayan	do	29	16	
Capiz	do	6	5	
Cavite	do	5	3	
Cebu	do	15	9	
Ilocos Norte	do	27	27	
Ilocos Sur	do	15	12	
Iloilo	do	17	14	
Isabela	do	20	13	
Laguna	do	5	2	
Mindoro	do	46	17	
Mountain	do	6	4	
Occidental Negros	do	47	24	
Pangasinan	do	8	5	
Rizal	do	15	5	
Sorsogon	do	40	29	
Tarlac	do	6	6	
Tayabas	do	21	17	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Oct. 5–18		4	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Oct. 5–Nov. 1	13	12	

PLAGUE.

British East Africa:				
Kisumu	Sept. 28–Oct. 28	5	5	
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Oct. 26–Nov. 8	14	14	
Greece:				
Saloniki	Oct. 6–Nov. 16	13	4	
India				Oct. 26–Nov. 1, 1919: Cases, 2,214; deaths, 1,700.
Bombay	Oct. 19–Nov. 18	2	2	
Madras Presidency	Nov. 9–15	87	49	
Rangoon	Nov. 2–8	5	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Oct. 26–Nov. 2		1	

SMALLPOX.

Bolivia:				
La Paz	Nov. 2–28		30	
Canada:				
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney	Dec. 7–13	1		Counties: Antigonish, Guysborough, and Pictou, Dec. 10–16, 1919: Present.
Ontario				Nov. 30–Dec. 6, 1919: Cases, 125. In 45 localities, exclusive of Dysart and Toronto.
Hamilton	Dec. 14–20	3		
Ottawa	do	1		

[1] From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources. For reports received from June 28 to Dec. 26, 1919, see Public Health Reports for Dec. 26, 1919. The tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
Ontario—Continued.				
Peterborough	Dec. 7-29	4		
Sault Ste. Marie	do	1		
Toronto	Dec. 7-13	271		
Windsor	Dec. 14-20	1		
Quebec—				
Montreal	Dec. 7-20	2		
Quebec	Dec. 7-13	1		
China:				
Amoy	Nov. 4-10			Present.
Canton	Nov. 2-8			Do.
Chungking	Nov. 2-15			Do.
Chosen (Korea):				
Fusan	Oct. 1-31	2	1	
Seoul	do	9	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 12-18	6	4	
Cairo	Oct. 1-7	5	1	
Port Said	do	1		
Greece:				
Saloniki	Nov. 10-22	9	8	
India:				
Bombay	Oct. 12-25	6	2	
Madras	Nov. 9-15	6	3	
Rangoon	Nov. 2-8	8	3	
Italy:				
Genoa	Nov. 16-22	5		
Messina	Nov. 10-16	7	3	
Japan:				
Taiwan	Nov. 1-20	10	2	Entire island.
Mexico:				
Acapulco	Nov. 9-15	2		
Mexico City	Nov. 16-22	5		
Portugal:				
Lisbon	do		15	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Nov. 6-12		2	
Cadiz	Oct. 1-31		5	
Valencia	Nov. 10-29	15	3	
Vigo	Nov. 18-30		6	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Nov. 9-15	5		

TYPHUS FEVER.

Bolivia:				
La Paz	Nov. 2-22		4	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Nov. 17-23	4		
Valparaiso	Nov. 9-22	275	41	
China:				
Antung	Nov. 3-9	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 12-18	4	1	
Cairo	Oct. 1-7	16	3	
Port Said	do	1		
Great Britain:				
Glasgow	Nov. 30-Dec. 6	2		
Greece:				
Saloniki	Oct. 6-Nov. 2		38	
Italy:				
Venice	Nov. 17-23	4	1	
Mexico:				
Mexico City	Nov. 16-22	46		
Spain:				
Corunna	Nov. 24-Dec. 7	2		

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Merida	Dec. 7-20	3	2	The cases were sent from Opichen, vicinity of Muna. One death in case from Muna. Total to Dec. 20: Cases, 46; deaths, 20.